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# Old Point Comfort.

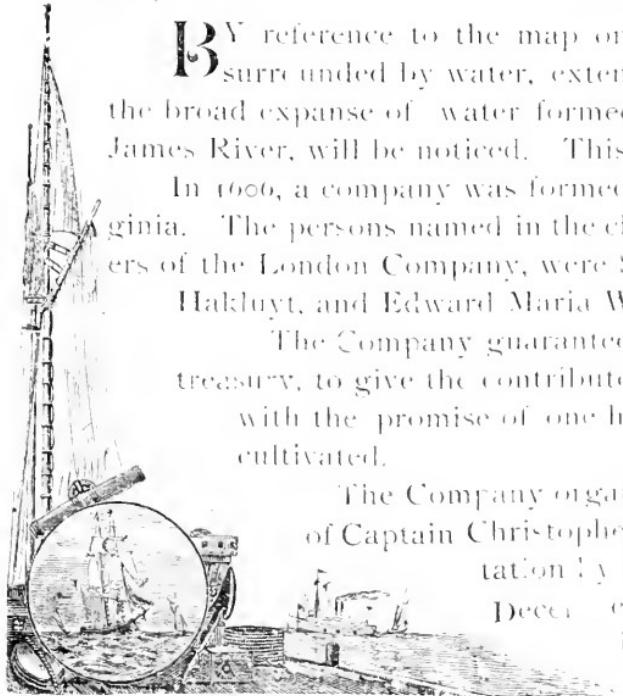
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BY reference to the map on opposite page, a narrow strip of land, almost surrounded by water, extending out from the eastern shore of Virginia into the broad expanse of water formed by the confluence of the Chesapeake Bay and James River, will be noticed. This is "Old Point Comfort."

In 1606, a company was formed in London, for the purpose of colonizing Virginia. The persons named in the charter, which was dated April 10, 1606, as founders of the London Company, were Sir Thomas Gates, Sir George Somers, Richard Hakluyt, and Edward Maria Wingfield.

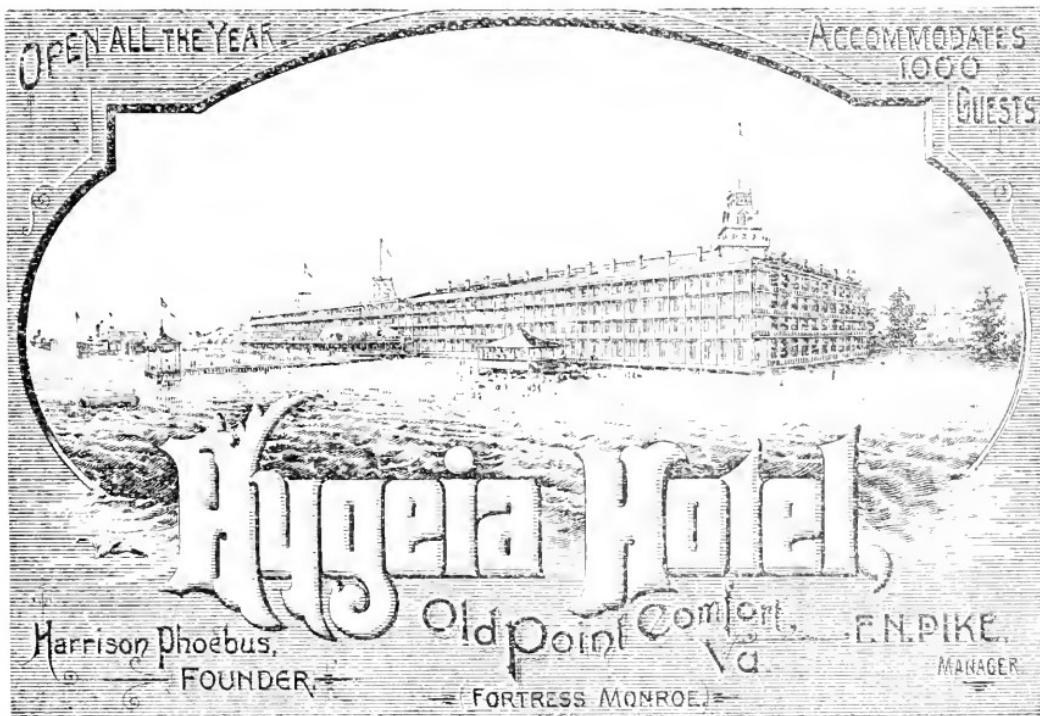
The Company guaranteed, for every £12 10s. (about \$60,) paid into the treasury, to give the contributor one hundred acres of land in the new colony, with the promise of one hundred acres more when the first lot had been cultivated.

The Company organized, fitted out their vessels under the command of Captain Christopher Newport, who had acquired a maritime reputation by former expeditions against the Spaniards. On December 10, 1606, one hundred and five men embarked in these vessels, destined to form the first colony of Virginia but not very well selected for such



a purpose. Of this number, forty eight were "gentlemen," persons brought up to esteem labor degrading. There were but twelve laborers, four carpenters and a few other mechanics. The leaders were Wingfield, a merchant, Gosnold, who had made a previous voyage to the New World, the chaplain; and last, but not least, that seventeenth century hero—John Smith—soldier, sailor, discoverer, diplomatist, and historian of the enterprise.

The names of the future counsellors to whom the government of the colony was to be intrusted, were carried to Virginia a profound secret, carefully sealed up in a tin box, along with king James' instructions. Newport proceeded by way of the Canaries and the West Indies, and, during the long passage, cabals arose. Wingfield, jealous of Smith's reputation, accused him of a desire to murder the Council, usurp the government and make himself King of Virginia; and on this extraordinary charge Smith was arrested and kept in confinement during the remainder of the passage. Several weeks were spent among the Carribee Islands. Sailing thence in search of the coast of Virginia, a fortunate storm drove the vessels past Roanoke, and after a four months' passage from England they entered the Chesapeake Bay or "Mother of the Waters." The two headlands at the entrance were named *Cape Henry* and *Cape Charles*, after the King's two sons. A party of thirty landing at Cape Henry, were attacked by five of the natives and had two of their number wounded. Presently the ship came to anchor at old *Point Comfort*, at the mouth of a broad river or estuary. Here the sealed box was opened and the names of the Council made known. They then continued their journey of exploration up the Powhatan,(James) trafficking with the natives, who received them kindly and regarded them with curious eyes, as many of them had never before seen a white man. A spot was finally chosen for



settlement on the north bank of the river, about fifty miles from the bay. This spot was called *Jamestown*, and the river soon came to be known as the James River.

In July, 1608, Captain Smith, with a select party, started in an open boat to explore the shores of the Chesapeake. They proceeded safely on their way as far as the entrance of the Piankatank River, when a mighty storm arose with thunder, wind and furious rain.

In their open boats they were exposed to the full force of the blast, and sought in vain to stem its fury and find their way into some convenient harbor. Unable to ride at anchor, they put their frail bark before the wind and scuttled toward the southward. York river was passed; then Back river, neither of which they could make; till finally they came to the sandy strip of land jutting out into the entrance of the James River, rounding which they found shelter from the storm, and named the place, in gratitude of heart, *Point Comfort*. The adjective "old," has since been given to distinguish it from its sister shelter, New Point Comfort, higher up the bay.

For years before the war Old Point Comfort had been celebrated as a watering place. The singular salubrity of its location, malarial fever being absolutely unknown, assured it a wide celebrity as a place of residence during the heated summer months. The mildness of the climate, also, aided to produce the same results. The temperature in summer ranges between 60 and 80 degrees, and the nights are few when a bed-covering is not found an agreeable necessity of repose. The gentry of the upper country flocked hither during the summer months to enjoy the unaccustomed luxury of sea bathing and fishing. But the outbreak of the war, which wrought so many changes, interposed an abrupt interruption to the career of Old Point Comfort as a resort for pleasure. Military necessity demanded



AT BREAKFAST HYGEIA HOTEL.

the demolition of the hotel building which interferred materially with the range of the guns of the fort. And even had this not been the case, the host of quondam pleasure seekers had other and sterner duties to perform. Grim-visaged war dropped down its sable curtain upon the theatre of pleasure ; and for long, weary years Old Point Comfort was known and regarded as an important military post in possession of the United States. It was not until several years after the return of peace that the Hygeia Hotel arose from its ashes, and Old Point Comfort again took its position as one of the leading watering places on the Atlantic coast. It has gradually grown into popular favor, year by year.

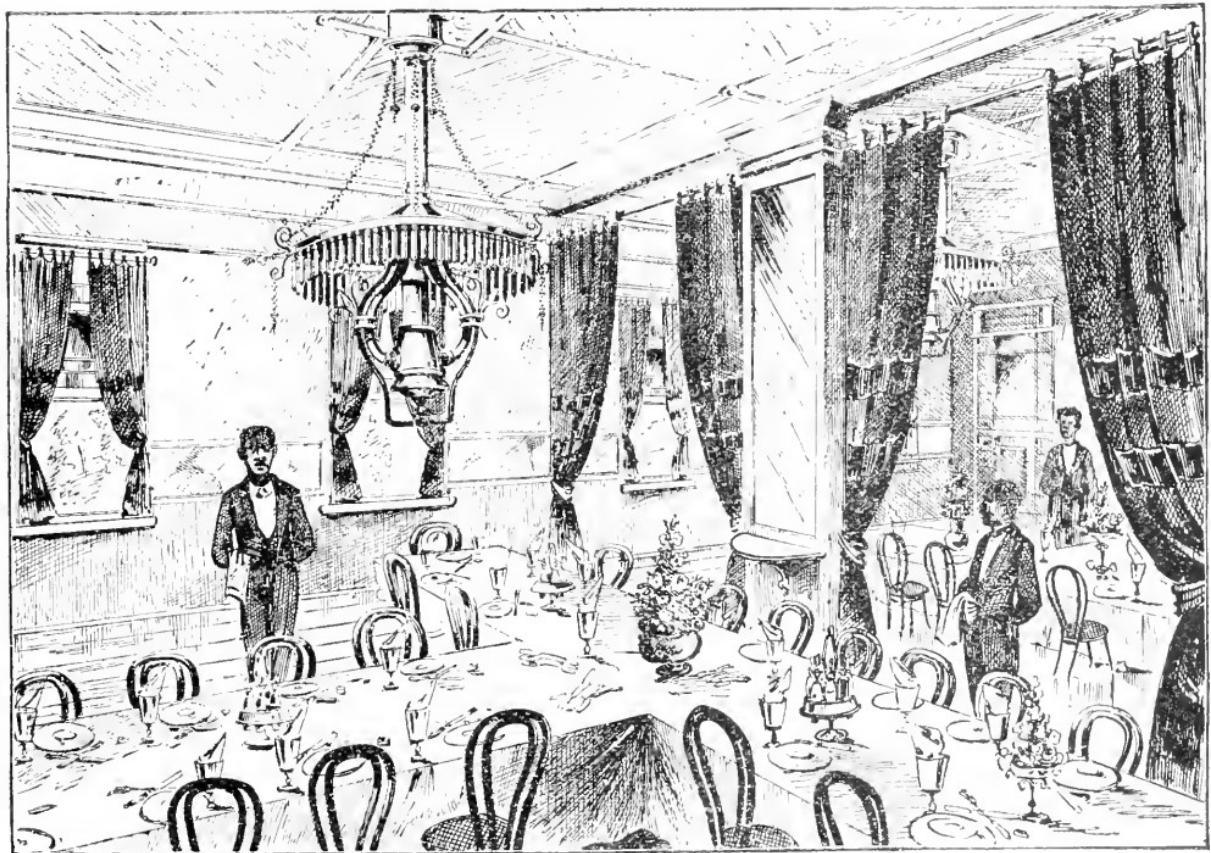
The modest building, which at first contained ample accommodations for its patrons, was added to from year to year by its progressive founder, Mr. Harrison Phœbus, until at his death, in 1886, it was one of the finest and most complete hostelries in the United States; and to-day it stands a monument to his skill and energy. Its present capacity is over one thousand guests.

Mr. Phœbus died, after a short illness, on Thursday morning, February 25th, 1886, at six o'clock, aged 46 years. After his death the Hotel was run by his executors under the management of Mr. F. N. Pike, who had been Mr. Phœbus' right hand man for a number of years. Under his administration the house has retained its old-time popularity, and it is taxed to its utmost to accommodate its patrons during its busy season.

According to the provisions of the will and the decree of the Court, the property was sold at public auction, on the 7th day of April, 1887, and was bought for \$352,500, by a syndicate, Mrs. Phœbus securing one-third interest.

The climate of Old Point Comfort is unequalled for salubrity and general healthfulness. The record of the Meteorological Observatory for the past ten years shows the following average temperature: Summer, 70 deg.; Autumn, 51 deg.; Winter, 47 deg.; Spring, 54.3 deg. It is a well-known fact that every Post Physician that has been stationed here speaks in the highest terms of its healthfulness and freedom from diseases of a malignant type, as well as for its beneficial effect upon those troubled or threatened with certain disease.

The Hygeia stands directly at the head of the Government wharf, which is the largest and finest landing in the country, and its extensive verandahs, which, during the Spring and Winter seasons, are enclosed in glass, front directly on Hampton Roads, thus



BANQUET HALL, HYGEIA.

affording the most delicate invalid the opportunity of an ever-changing panoramic view, no matter how severe the weather outside. The building is four stories high, and has ample accommodations for one thousand guests. It is furnished throughout regardless of everything but the health, comfort and convenience of its guests. Steam radiators or open grate fires in every room; elevators, electric bells, or oral annunciators, bath rooms, both public or private, for hot or cold, fresh or sea water baths, with the most perfect system of ventilation and drainage, and its unsurpassed *cuisine*, places the Hygeia at the head of any other like establishment in the country.

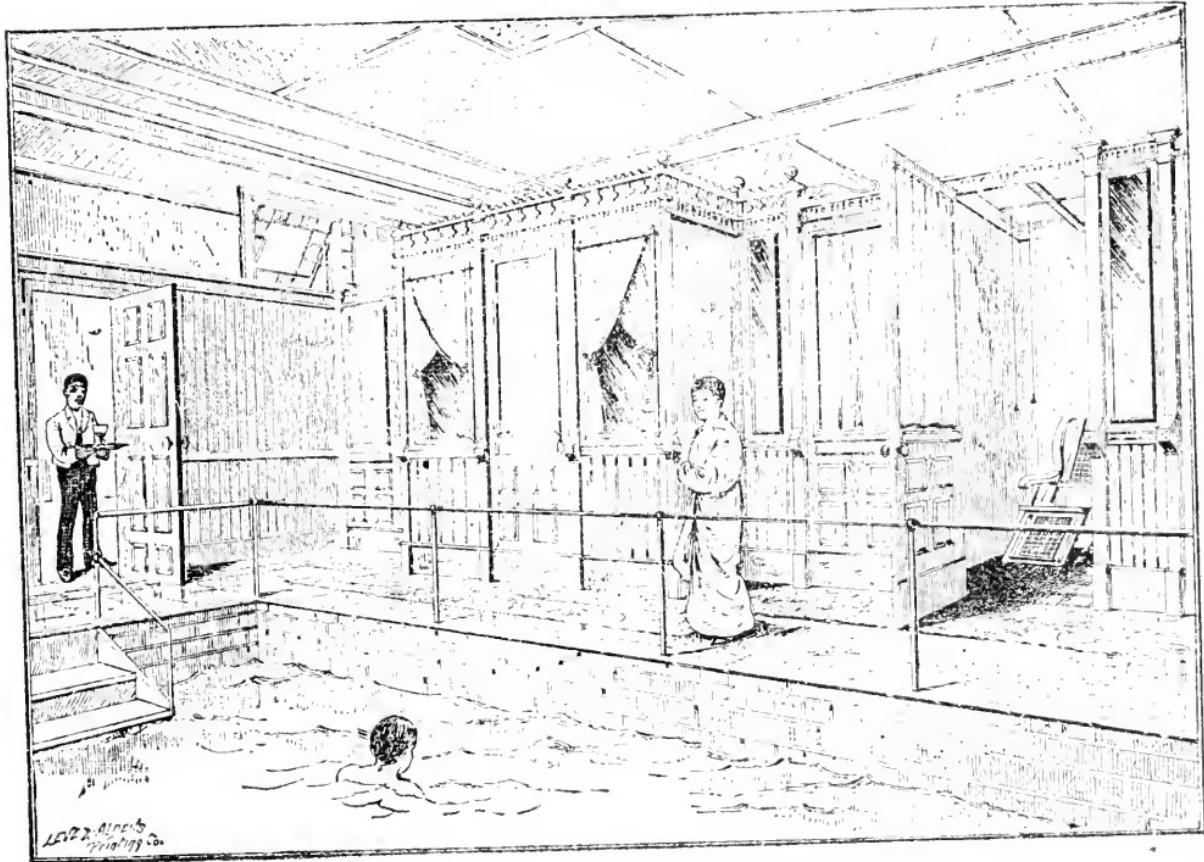
A special feature is a complete set of baths, including Turkish, Russian, Thermo-electric, Magnetic, Sulphur and Vapor baths, which adds another and most wonderful agent to the therapeutic advantages of the Hygeia, as beneficial as it is unique.

In addition to the Hygeia, Mr. Geo. Booker has recently enlarged and beautified his popular Hotel, "Sherwood," doubling its capacity and furnishing it throughout in the most approved style. The appointments of this house are perfect, and the rates moderate.

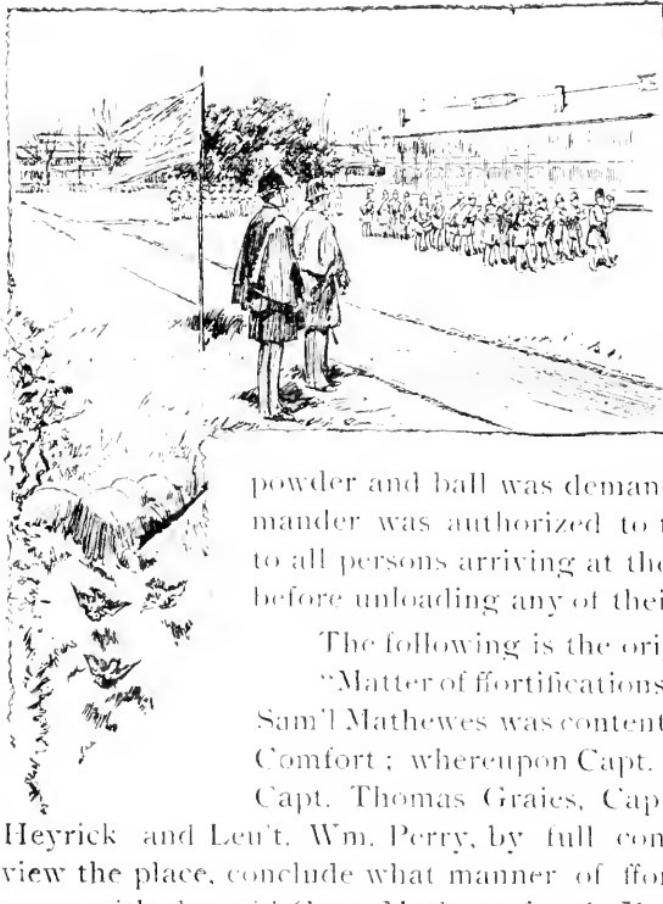
The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co. have extended their road across Mill Creek, following the water line and terminating within a few yards of the Hotels, thus making it much more convenient for tourists by rail, who, previous to this, had to be transferred about a mile in busses.

Before leaving the subject of Old Point Comfort, it might be well to state that it is owned entirely by the Government. Not a foot of this land can be bought at any price; nor can a dwelling of any kind be erected thereon without a special act of Congress.

A walk of about three minutes from the Hygeia brings us to FORT MONROE, a description of which is given in the next chapter.



RUSSIAN AND TURKISH BATHS, HYGEIA.



# Fort Monroe

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The natural fitness of this locality for a fortified station was early seen and taken advantage of. As early as March, 1639, one "Harvey built a fort at Old Point Comfort, at the entrance of James River, and to supply it with ammunition, a fee or payment in powder and ball was demanded from every ship that passed. The commander was authorized to tender the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to all persons arriving at the colony, and to send all vessels to Jamestown before unloading any of their cargoes."

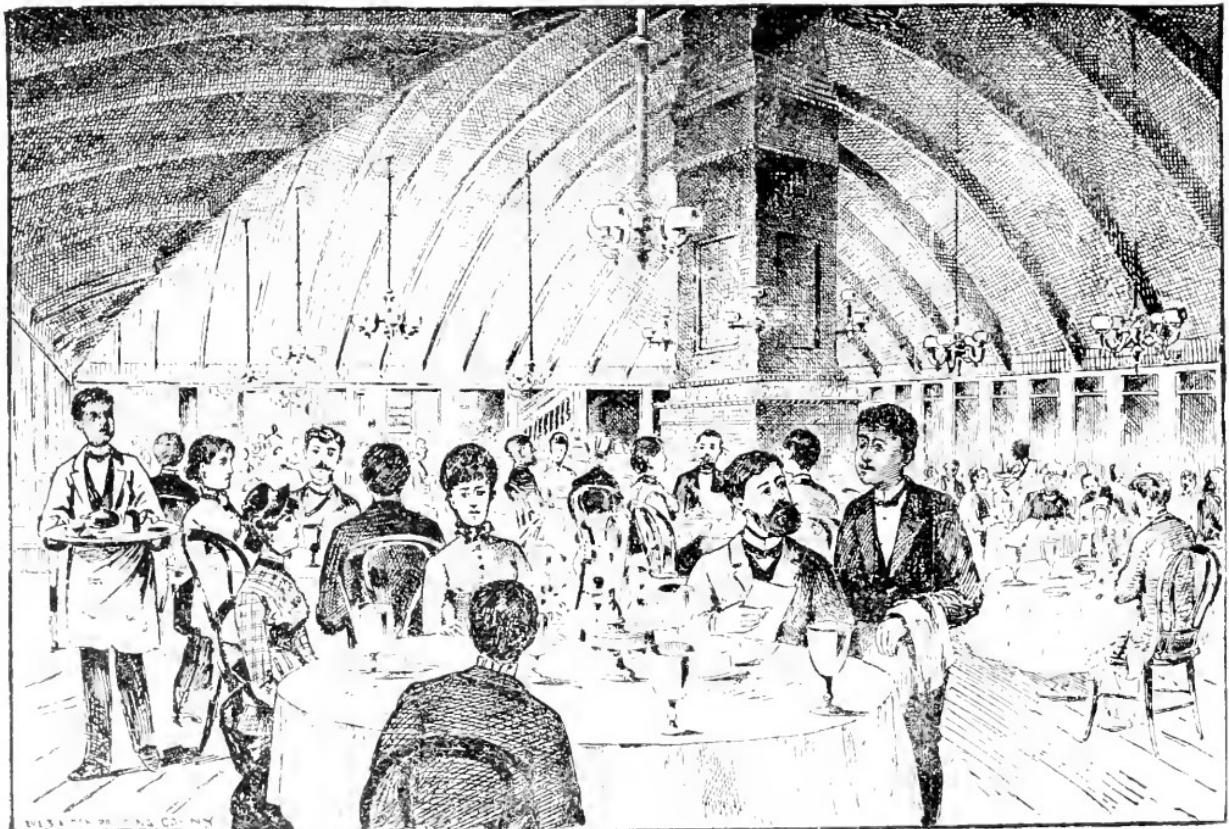
The following is the original act passed for its erection :

"Matter of ffortifications was againe taken into consideration and Capt. Sam'l Mathewes was content to undertake the raying of a fforte at Poynt Comfort; whereupon Capt. Robert Efelgate, Capt. John Thomas Perfury Capt. Thomas Graies, Capt. John Uty, Capt. Tho. Willoby, Mr. Tho. Heyrick and Leut' Wm. Perry, by full consent of the whole Assembly, were chosen to view the place, conclude what manner of fforte shall be erected, and to compounde and agree with the said Capt. Mathews for the building, raying and furnishing the same," &c.

The ground upon which Fort Monroe stands, was ceded by the Legislature of Virginia to the Government of the United States, to be used as the site of a military post. General Simeon Bernard, a foreign engineer, was employed to design the fortifications, and in the year 1817 the ground plan was traced, and the work of erection commenced.

The Fort covers about eighty acres of ground, and is the largest in the world. Its form is that of an irregular hexagon, two sides of which command the water front, while four look out upon the land. The walls, which are of granite, rise to the height of 35 feet; and about the entire work a moat extends—from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty feet wide, and faced with granite—the water in which rises to the height of 8 feet at high tide. On the land side the ramparts are solid, with the exception of some of the flanks which are casemated, but on the side toward the water the armament consists of two tiers of guns, one casemated and one *in barbette*. Up to the commencement of the Rebellion it had cost the Government two and a half million dollars.

We cross the bridge, which spans the moat, and enter the open gates, pass the sentinel on his monotonous beat, and find ourselves behind its frowning walls. We observe that the interior is well laid out with broad and partially shaded walks. Numerous live oaks are planted about the parade ground, which afford luxuriant shade under which the visitor may pass his time reading or listening to the sweet and enlivening strains of the full military brass band stationed here. We first mount the ramparts, from which we have a fine view of the Hampton Roads on the water side, and of the surrounding level but picturesque country, with its farms and villages dotting here and there, on the land side. Leaving the ramparts, which afford a delightful promenade, we will next visit the muse-



VIRGINIA CO., VA.

DINING ROOM, HYGEIA.

um, which is open daily for the inspection of visitors. After examining the many curious and interesting relics of warfare, we will, before proceeding further, give the reader some idea of the routine work of the fort.

To the casual visitor there appears to be nothing of importance going on. We meet but few officers or soldiers beside the sentinels, and occasionally a detail squad here and there, but we must remember that this is not only a fortified garrison, but also a school. Four officers from each of the five Regiments of Artillery are ordered here on special duty for the course, embracing two and a half years. Here the theories they have studied are put into practical shape. The text-books and documents used in the school are all printed in the garrison.

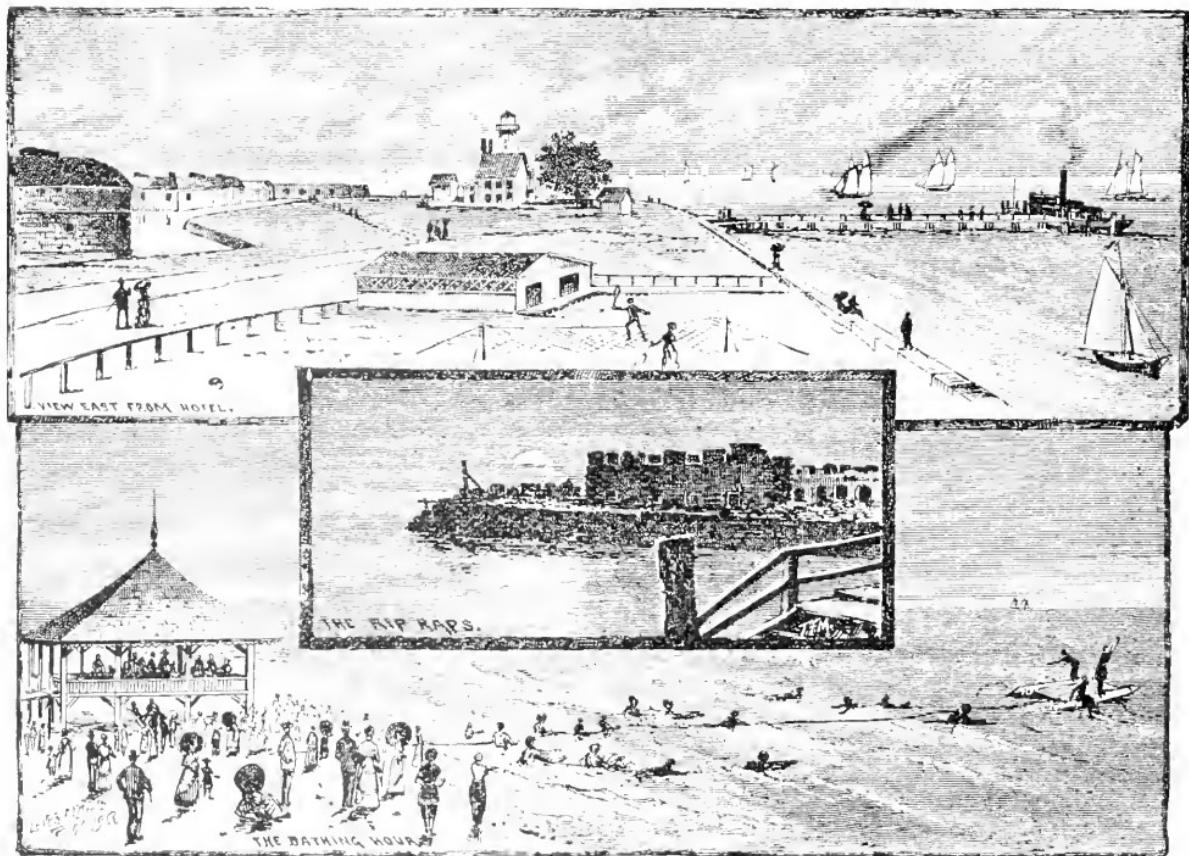
There is *Guard Mounting* every morning at 8:45 o'clock, excepting Sundays, when it occurs an hour later.

*Dress Parade* every day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at half an hour before sunset.

In addition to the above there is target practice nearly every afternoon, outside of the fort, back of the government machine shop, or from the ramparts.

In July there is sea coast firing every afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, excepting Saturdays and Sundays.

Church service is held in the chapel, on the grounds, every Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. This chapel is aptly called, "Church of the Centurion."



Besides places already mentioned, there is also an electrical and engineering department, and a laboratory.

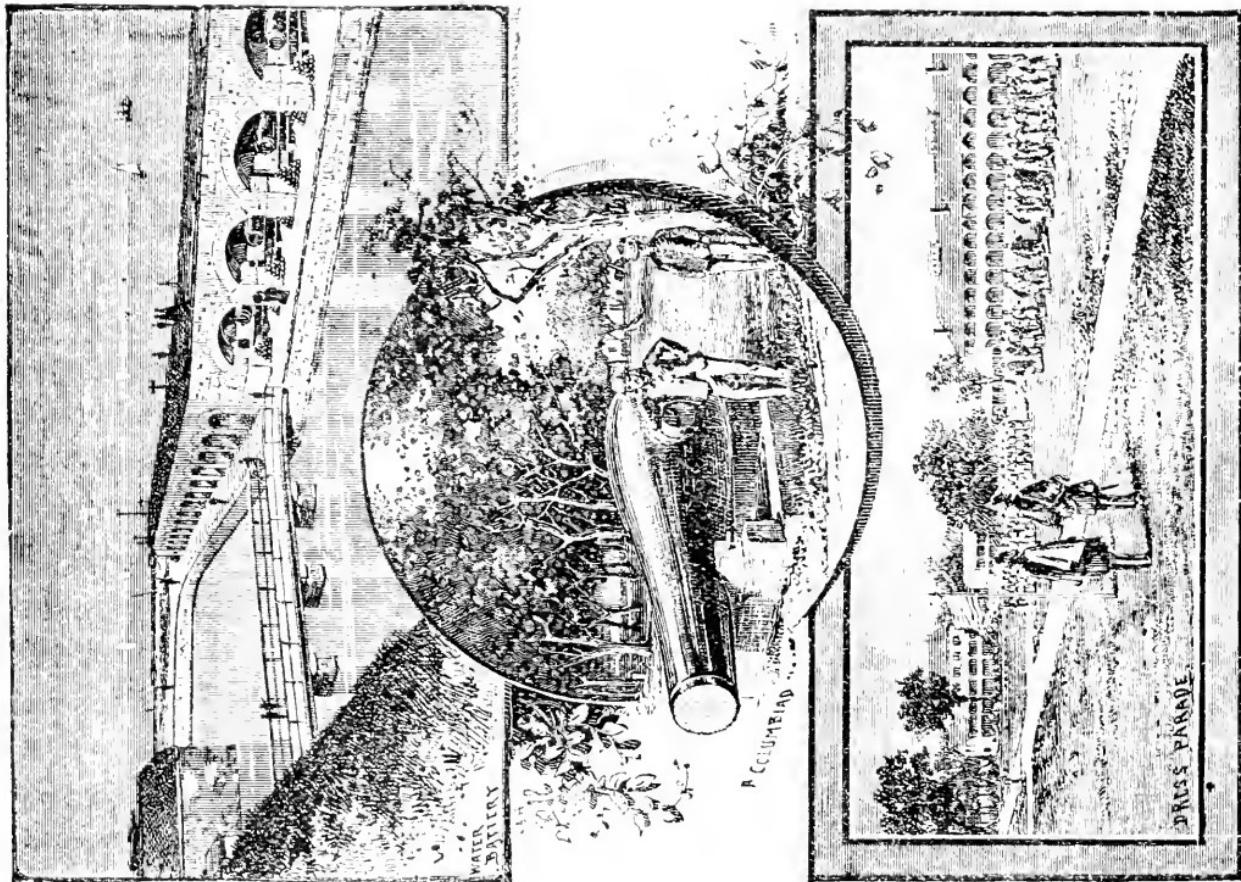
Lt. Col. Royal T. Frank is the officer in command.

In casemate No. 2, 1st Front, near the postern gate, Jefferson Davis was confined after his capture.

If visitors desire souvenirs of their visit they can obtain views of all the principal points of interest of Mr. Wm. Baulch, the Post Trader, opposite the parade ground.

Leaving the fort, we next drive to the National Soldiers' Home. Before entering the main road we pass a pretty little church on our left. This is St. Mary's Catholic Church, Rev. Father Mercer, pastor. Services on Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Vespers at 7:30 p. m. Daily services at 7:30 a. m. We also notice on our left an enclosure containing stacks of cannon balls, condemned ordnance, or parts of same. On our right is the Government machine shop. We soon come to an iron bridge spanning Mill Creek, in the center of which paces a sentinel night and day, crossing which, we find ourselves in Virginia, on the sacred soil of the "Old Dominion."

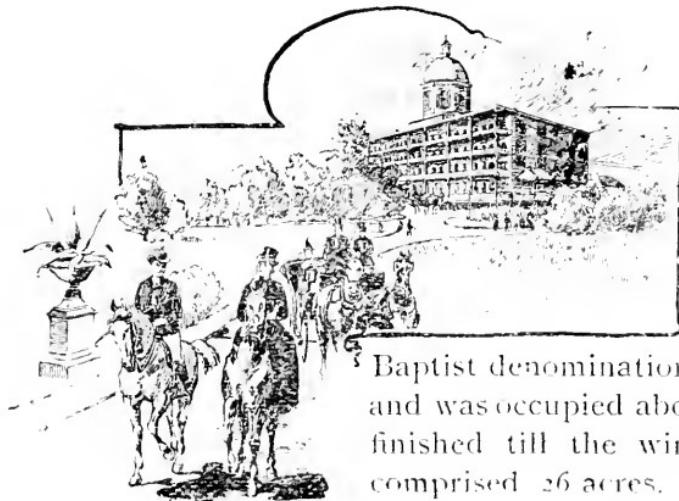
On the opposite side of the bridge is Chesapeake City, a town of nearly one thousand inhabitants. There are several popular boarding houses here, the principal ones being Bright View Cottage, C. E. Welch, proprietor, and Larrabee's private boarding house.



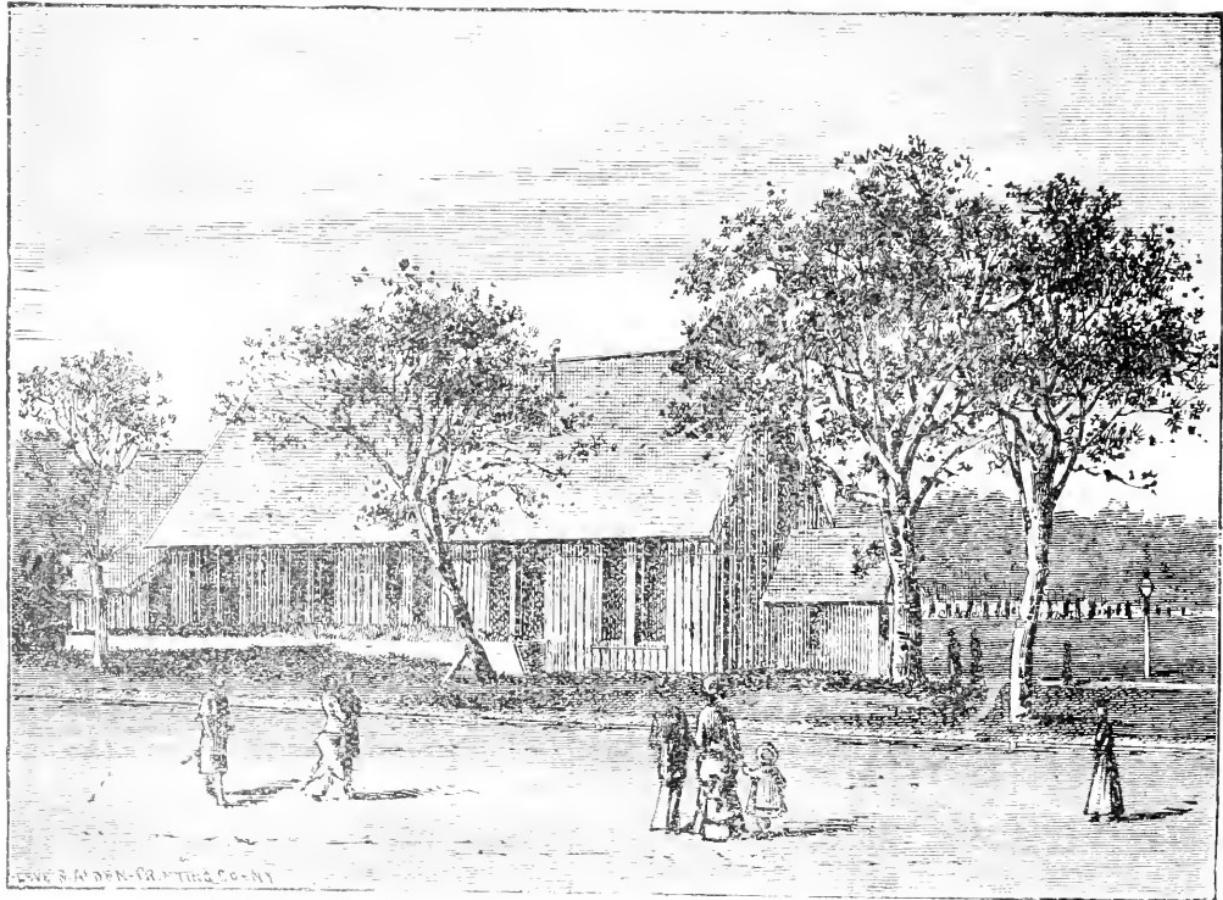
# National Home for D. V. Soldiers,

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## SOUTHERN BRANCH.



We will take the reader back to *antebellum* days. From the boat, on our way from Norfolk, we notice on our left a large imposing structure, delightfully situated in the midst of trees and shrubbery, facing the broad waters of Hampton Roads, and directly at the entrance of Hampton Creek. This, at the time we refer to, was the Chesapeake Female College, under the control of the Baptist denomination. It was built in 1857, at a cost of \$64,000, and was occupied about November of the same year, but was not finished till the winter of 1859-60. The property originally comprised 26 acres. In this institution many of the daughters



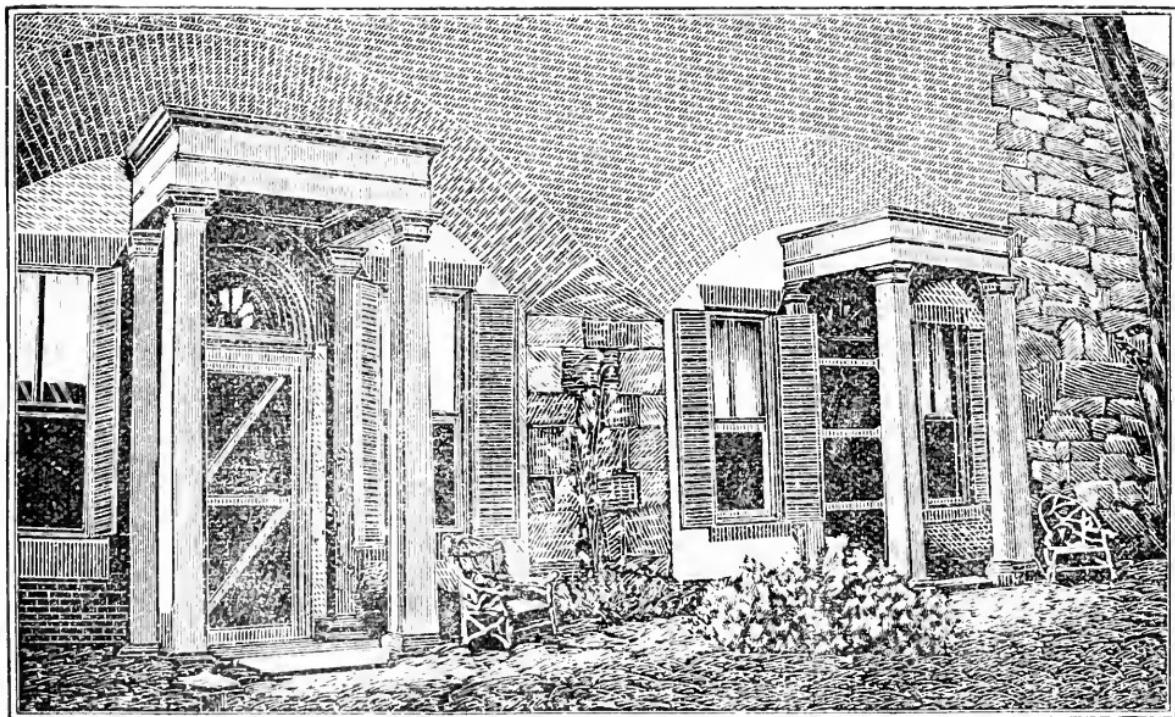
LOVE & ANDERSON PRINTERS CO. NY

THE FORT CHAPEL, N. Y.—CHURCH OF THE CENTURY

of the F. F. V. prosecuted their studies uninterrupted until the breaking out of the war when they were called to their homes, and the building—which had often re-echoed with their laughter—was soon put to a far different use. It was taken possession of by the Government, and about October, 1861, was used as a hospital, and later, by General Schofield, as headquarters. In 1864 the property was purchased by General Butler, who, in 1870, sold it to the Government to be used as a Home for disabled soldiers, \$50,000 being paid for the same.

The first Deputy Governor of this Branch was Rev. Charles A. Raymond, the former President of the College, who was appointed January 1, 1871. February 1, of the same year, there were about 50 members; but as the place became better known, the number gradually increased. The number that could be originally accommodated was about 350.

On the 17th of January, 1873, the present Governor, Col. P. T. Woodfin, assumed charge, and each year since, the institution has been taxed for room. Numerous brick Barracks have been erected, as well as an immense hospital accommodating 900 patients. There is also a commodious laundry, boiler house, ice house, in which the ice used by the institution is manufactured; a fine Library, a large Hall built for amusement purposes, etc. In fact, as far as possible, everything necessary to make the place comfortable and attractive to the members, has been done. Since its organization, 8,326 veterans have been admitted and cared for. Number of veterans at present 3,600. Notwithstanding the constant addition of new barracks, the Home is being continually taxed to its utmost capacity. There is little doubt but that this branch will, in the course of time, equal in importance and attraction either of the other Branches.



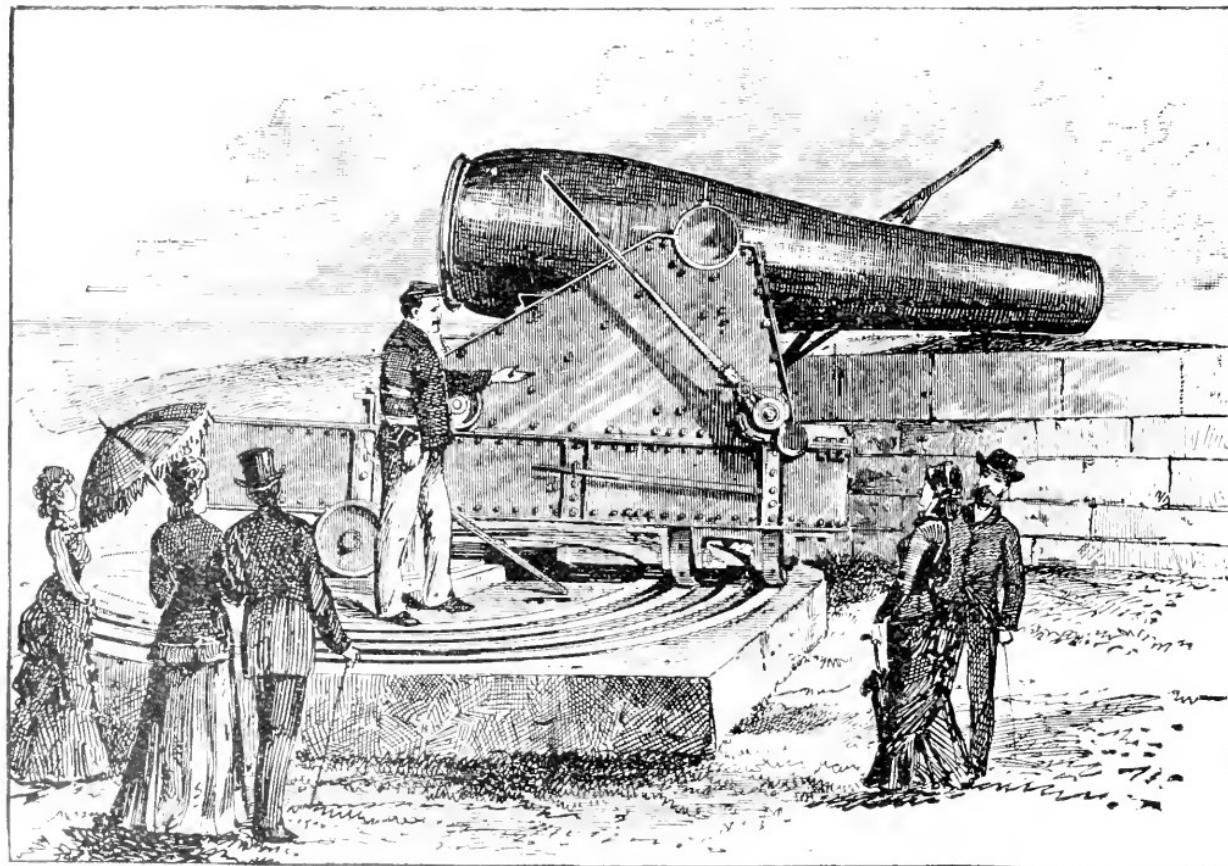
CASEMATE WHERE JEFFERSON DAVIS WAS CONFINED, FORT MONROE.

The officers of the Institution are : Col. P. T. Woodfin, Governor ; Maj. Wm. Thompson, Treasurer ; Col. Charles Candy, Com. Sub., Dr. S. K. Towle, Surgeon. W. J. Sewell is the Local Manager.

The original entrance to the Home grounds is by a road branching to the left from the main road to Hampton, about half way between the latter place and Mill Creek, but a new road has recently been opened on the south side, adjoining Roseland, the estate of Mrs. Harrison Phoebus. Entering the grounds through an archway, we drive direct to the entrance of the Main Building, where we will find a Guide in waiting, who is ready at once to take us to every place of interest. We first enter the

## MAIN BUILDING

and take a peep into company quarters. Everything is as neat and clean as though "house cleaning day" were but yesterday. The men are sitting down or lying on their cots reading. All seem contented and happy. We pass on up to the next floor ; it is but a duplicate of the first ; and so on, all the way up. We find wash rooms, bath-rooms and other conveniences, on every floor, while an elevator is running at all time for the accommodation of those veterans who are afflicted or too old to walk up and down the stairway. A view from the piazza on the fifth floor is well worth the exertion of climbing. Here we can see for miles ; and the ever-changing panorama of passing boats is one that must be seen to be appreciated. We now descend, and our guide will take special pride in conducting us to the

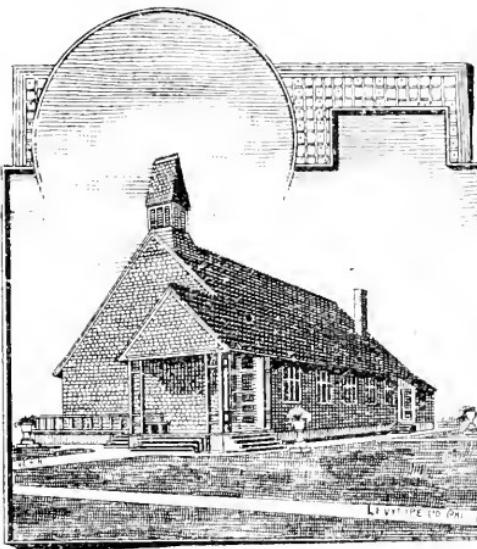


A BIG GUN.

## WARD MEMORIAL HALL.

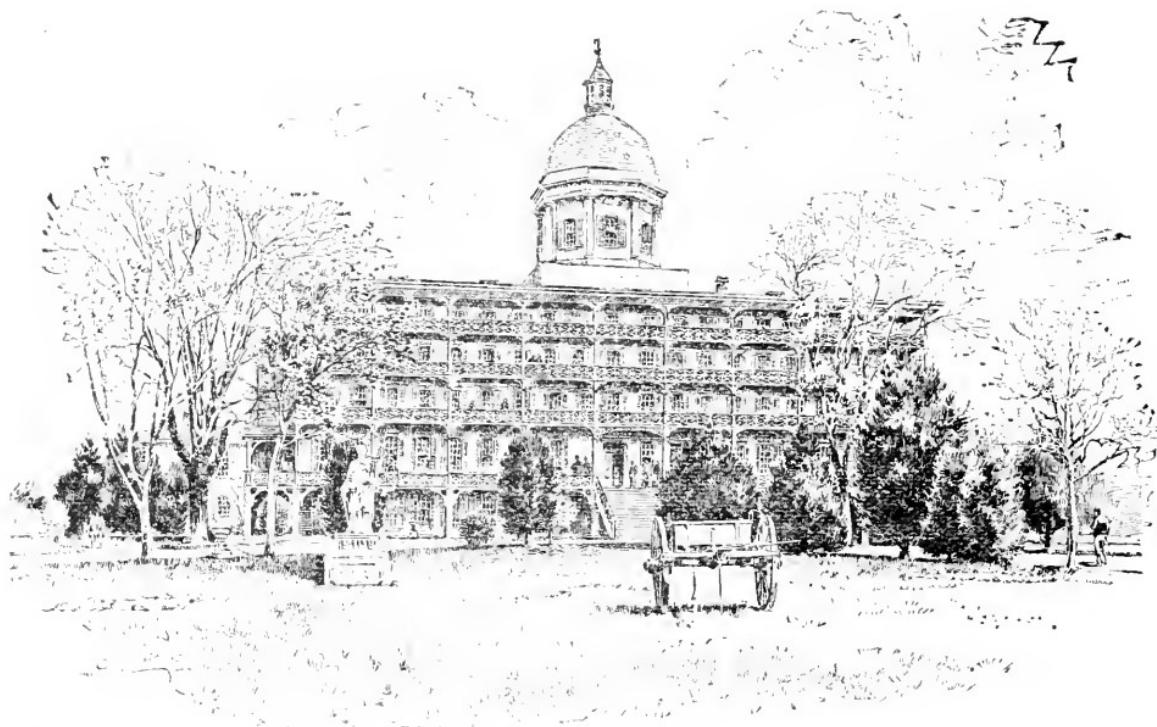
This is a beautiful brick structure and reflects great credit alike on the architect and builder. It was built by funds bequeathed for that purpose by Mr. Horatio Ward of London, England. The original amount left was \$100,000, which, with interest, &c., up to the time it was applied, amounted to about \$111,000. This amount was divided among the different Branches.

We first enter the spacious dining-room; everything is in perfect order; sixteen tables the entire length of the dining room are set, ready for the next meal. 1,000 men can be accommodated at one sitting. In the adjoining room is the kitchen, with its mam-



CHAPTER, SOLDIERS' HOME.

moth boilers, coffee pots, etc. As elsewhere, every thing is clean and in good order. It may be of interest to some to know that it takes over 2,000 pounds of beef at one meal and about 2,000 loaves of bread daily. The latter is all baked on the place. The bill of fare changes daily, and varies with the seasons. We give the bill of fare for one day, Sunday:



FROM HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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MAIN BUILDING, SOLDIERS' HOME.

## BREAKFAST.

Fresh Pork.

Sausage.

Baked Beans.

Bread.

Butter.

Coffee.

## DINNER.

Roast Mutton.

Bread.

Butter.

Lima Beans.

Rice Pudding

Coffee.

## SUPPER.

Stewed Peaches.

Bread.

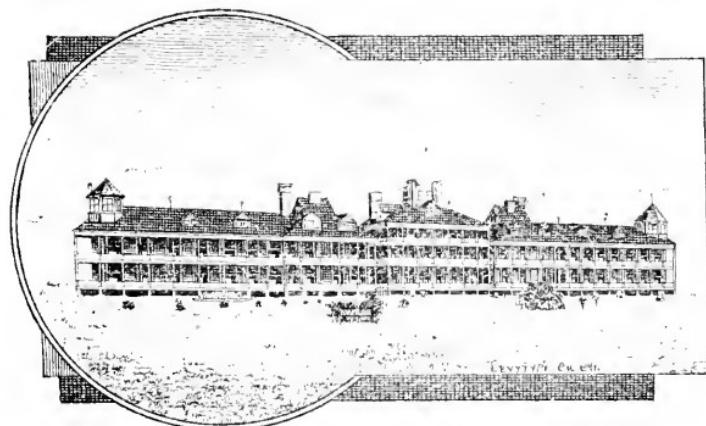
Butter.

Cheese.

Tea.

In the same building is a billiard room, where those of the members who delight in that interesting amusement, can while away many an hour.

We now visit the theatre on the floor above. This is a beautiful room, and perfect in all its appointments. It is supplied with a well selected stock of scenery. Its seating capacity is 915. Entertainments of all

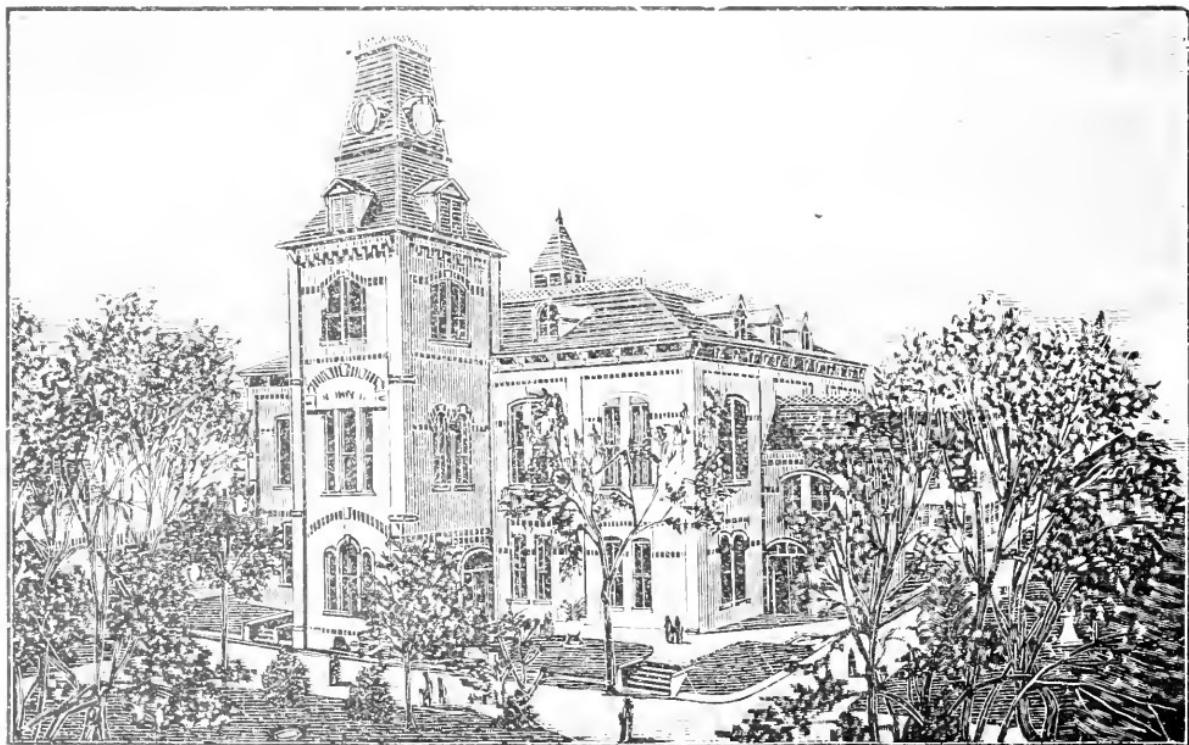


HOSPITAL, NATIONAL SOLDIERS' HOME.

Commissary of Subsistence are in a two-story brick building near "Ward" Memorial Hall

kinds are given here for the amusement of the members, who are admitted free.

The office of the Governor is in a neat building near the boulevard, a short distance from his residence; while those of the Treasurer and



WARD MEMORIAL HALL, SOLDIERS' HOME.

In the rear of the Governor's residence are the -

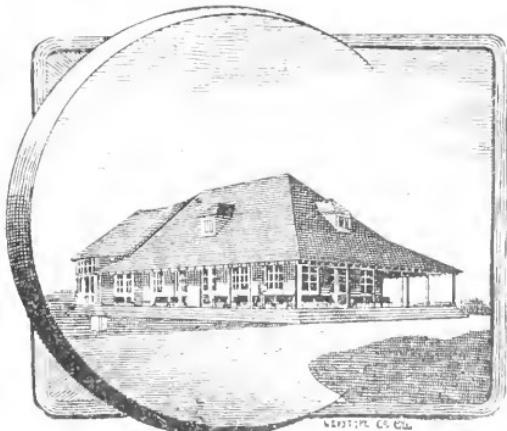
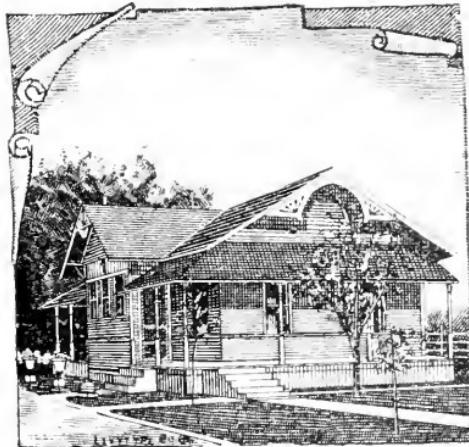
## CONSERVATORIES.

If we are a lover of the beautiful in nature, we can enjoy the beauty and fragrance of the many choice and rare plants that are here found. The houses are under the management of Mr. David Sutherland, whose skill and taste in floriculture are noticeable on evry hand. Leaving the Conservatory, we wend our way to

## THE HOSPITAL,

which is the largest and most imposing structure on the grounds.

**HEADQUARTERS, SOLDIERS' HOME.** How striking the contrast, from life and beauty to sickness and suffering! Here are many poor fellows whose unwritten lives are full of romance. Many of them have been confined for months, yet with all they bear up bravely, even cheerfully. The patients treated here average about three hundred and fifty daily. They have the best of care and



PAVILION, SOLDIERS' HOME

the most skillful treatment. Dr. Samuel K. Towle is the Surgeon in charge, with Dr. E. J. Shores as 1st assistant, and Dr. Charles Brewer 2nd assistant.

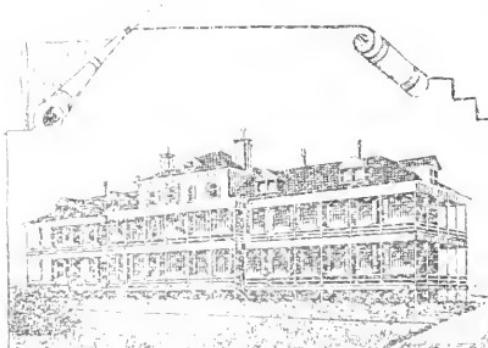
## THE LIBRARY.

which we next visit, is on the second floor of the brick building in the rear of the Main Building. The first contribution to the Library was made by the "Ladies Union" of New York City, in 1871. Many kindly disposed persons have contributed, from time to time, many valuable and interesting volumes. Among the donors might be mentioned Mrs. General Me-

Clellan, Mrs. Zollikoffer and Mr. Albert Crane of New York City, Mrs. Oswin Wells, Mrs. J. Watson Black, Mrs. H. Whitmore, Mrs. J. N. Goodwin, Miss Batterson, and Mr. Black of Hartford Con.; and many others.

Governor Woodfin has al-

ways taken a warm interest



BRICK BARRACK, SOLDIERS' HOME.

ways taken a warm interest  
in the Library, and from special funds he has added at different times many choice and interesting works, till it now numbers seven thousand volumes—American, German and French. There are between one and two hundred papers taken, daily, tri-weekly and weekly; besides a number of magazines and other periodicals.

The Library is open daily except Saturdays and Sundays, from 8 a. m. to 12 m. from 1 to 5 p. m. and from 6 to 8 p. m.

The Home is a great resort during the summer for excursion parties, which afford amusement for the old vets who enjoy the company of the children, and take pleasure in watching them at their childish games. To accommodate such parties, a pavilion has been erected at the extreme south-end of the grounds, where the picnickers can enjoy themselves dancing, and also secure a shelter in wet weather.

In addition to the buildings already men-



From HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

P. T. WOODFIN, Governor of Southern Branch.

The drive along the water front is delightful, and the view beautiful. A broad, board terrace runs the entire length of the breakwater, which is taken advantage of by the members as a promenade.

tioned, there is a Restaurant and Beer Saloon, Boiler House, Gas House, Ice House, Laundry, Bake House, Fire Engine House, a number of brick and frame barracks, and a neat commodious Chapel, where services are held every Sabbath; Catholic in the morning and Protestant in the afternoon—the latter being divided between Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and Presbyterian.

The buildings are not the only places of attraction at the Home,

The grounds are well shaded and tastefully laid out, and it would be difficult to find a place more suited to the object for which it is intended.

There is a well organized steam fire department connected with the institution.

Besides the entertainments in "Ward" Memorial Hall, the members have many other amusements, such as boating, yachting, fishing and salt-water bathing.

The fine military band connected with the institution under the leadership of Prof. Leavy, gives *Open Air Concerts* every afternoon, except Sundays, from 3 to 4 o'clock.

On Sunday morning, there is *Outside Inspection* at 9.15 o'clock. Viewed from the piazza, the sight of over 2,000 veterans, arranged in companies around the spacious walks of the grounds, is very picturesque, and is enjoyed by thousands of visitors yearly.

Many of the members pass their time in making fancy and curious articles to sell to visitors as souvenirs of their visit.

Leaving the Home grounds, we next visit the National Cemetery, a description of which will be given in the next chapter.

# The National Cemetery.

-50-

How sleep the brave, who sink to rest,  
By all their Country's wishes blest.  
When Spring with dewy fingers cold  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy's feet have ever trod.

This cemetery is situated on the south-eastern side of the Normal School grounds, and is separated from the Soldier's Home by a narrow inlet of the Hampton Creek.

The lot is an irregular figure, of many sides, six of them being right lines, the balance following the windings of the inlet, above mentioned. To the casual observer the lot appears to be a parallelogram, about twice as long as wide.

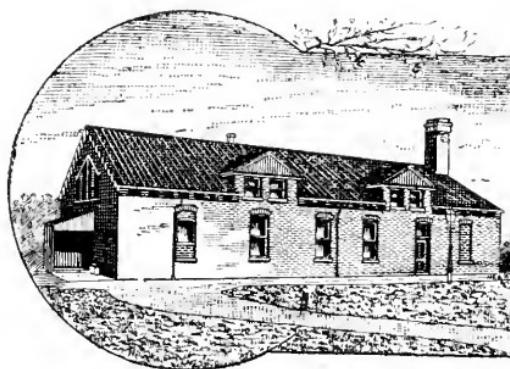
It contains 11.61 acres of level land, and was purchased by the United States in 1867, for the sum of \$6,306. It is enclosed by a rubble stone wall, laid in mortar, and covered by a rough coping.

We enter the enclosure by a gate, on the north side and proceed to the office of the Superintendent, Major T. D. McAlpine, which is on the left hand side, near the entrance, where we register our names, and then proceed up the main avenue, twenty feet wide, on either side of which are well kept flower beds.

About 350 feet from the entrance is a mound upon which the flagstaff stands. Facing this mound, on either side, is a large cannon planted vertically. Here the road branches off to the right and left. Near the centre of the cemetery is an imposing solid granite

## MONUMENT,

65 feet high, erected through the efforts of Miss D. L. Dix, of New York. This monument stands in the centre of a circular plat, 74 feet in diameter, which is enclosed by an iron fence, the posts being 3 inch rifled cannon (Rodman) and the pickets musket-barrels with bayonets



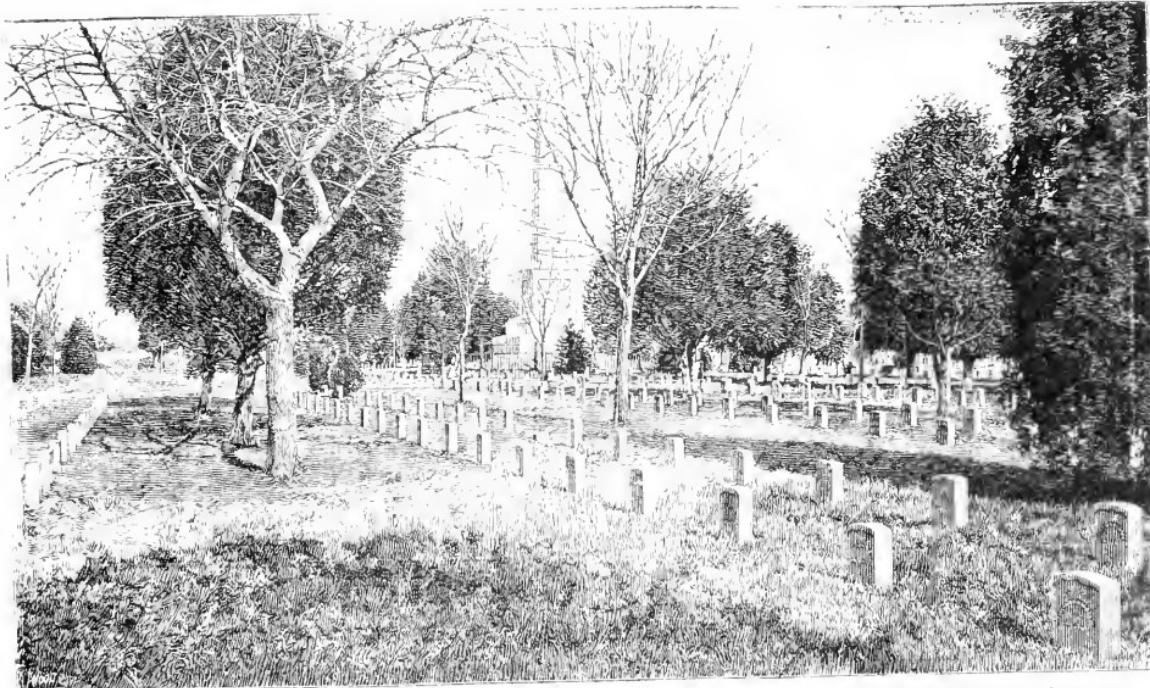
BAKERY, SOLDIERS' HOME.

cemetery the appearance of being carpeted with a beautiful green.

The graves are arranged in double parallel rows, feet to feet, with paths five feet wide between each row of head stones; these stones contain the name, rank, and State of the deceased if known

fixed.

We naturally look for mounds over the graves, as in other cemeteries, but if it were not for the long straight rows of low headstones, we would not know they were graves. The ground is perfectly level, sodded and kept closely cropped, giving the whole



From HARPER'S MAGAZINE.

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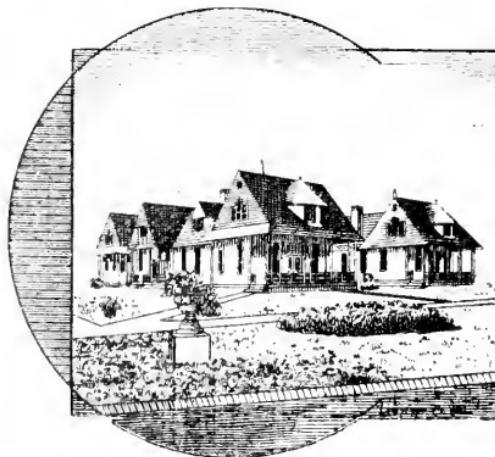
NATIONAL CEMETERY.

At the south-east end of the cemetery, are the graves of many Confederates who died while prisoners of war, either in the Hospital at Camp Hamilton or in Fort Monroe.

The interments to date, December 1, 1890, are as follows:

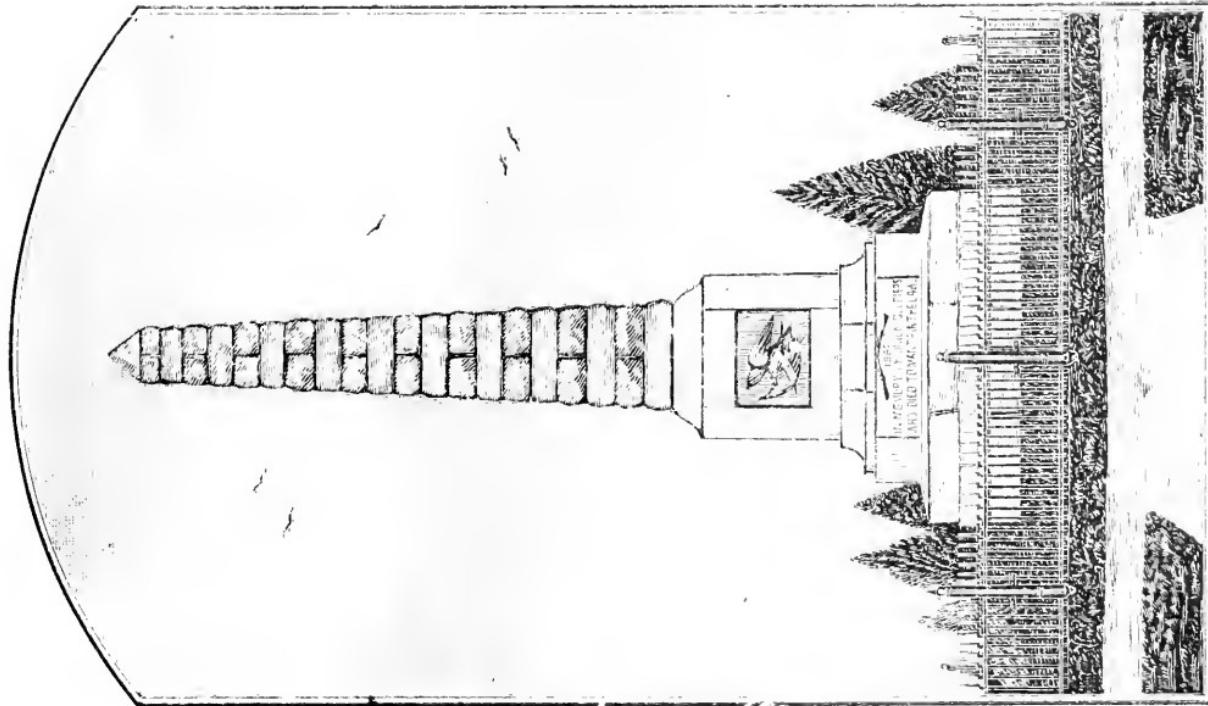
	<i>Known.</i>	<i>Unknown.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
White Union Soldiers . . . . .	4412	412	4824
White Union Sailors . . . . .	104	6	110
Colored Union Soldiers . . . . .	1026	57	1083
<hr/>			
Total . . . . .	5542	475	6017
Confederate Soldiers and Sailors	280		280
Citizens, women and children . . .	83		83
<hr/>			
Total interments . . . . .	5905	475	6380

All the bodies interred here previous to May 14, 1871, were removed from their places of original interment, being mostly from the grounds of the general hospitals in this vicinity, but some were removed from Big Bethel, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Craney Island, and other places. The inter-



CONVALESCENT BARRACKS, HOME

ments from the Soldier's Home average about fifteen a month. Interments in this cemetery will have to cease before long, as nearly all the available space is filled. The question of securing a plot of land in the immediate vicinity for a new one is now being considered.



MOUNTAINEER NATIONAL CONFERENCE CENTER.

# The Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute

— — 30 — —

This Institution is situated about two and a half miles from Old Point Comfort, on an estate of one hundred and twenty acres, once known as "Little Scotland," and during the Civil War as "Camp Hamilton," the base Hospital of the Army of the James, where as many as 10,000 sick and wounded Union soldiers were cared for at one time. On the close of the war, it became headquarters for the "Hampton District" (including ten counties of Virginia) of the "Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands," commissioned by government to reconstruct, administer justice during the suspension of the civil courts, adjust claims, provide work for and scatter to their former homes the throngs of contrabands who had been dependent on government rations, bring back those who had been sold away, and have general guardianship of the mission schools among them. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, Bureau Officer in charge of the "Hampton District," advised that a Normal and Industrial School be established on this spot, and, on request of the American Missionary Association, undertook the work. The estate was purchased in the summer of 1867 for the sum of nineteen thousand (\$19,000) dollars. After erecting the necessary buildings, the school was opened in April, 1868, with fifteen scholars and two teachers.

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on Main Lines of Company.**

**W. H. STANFORD, G. P. A.,**

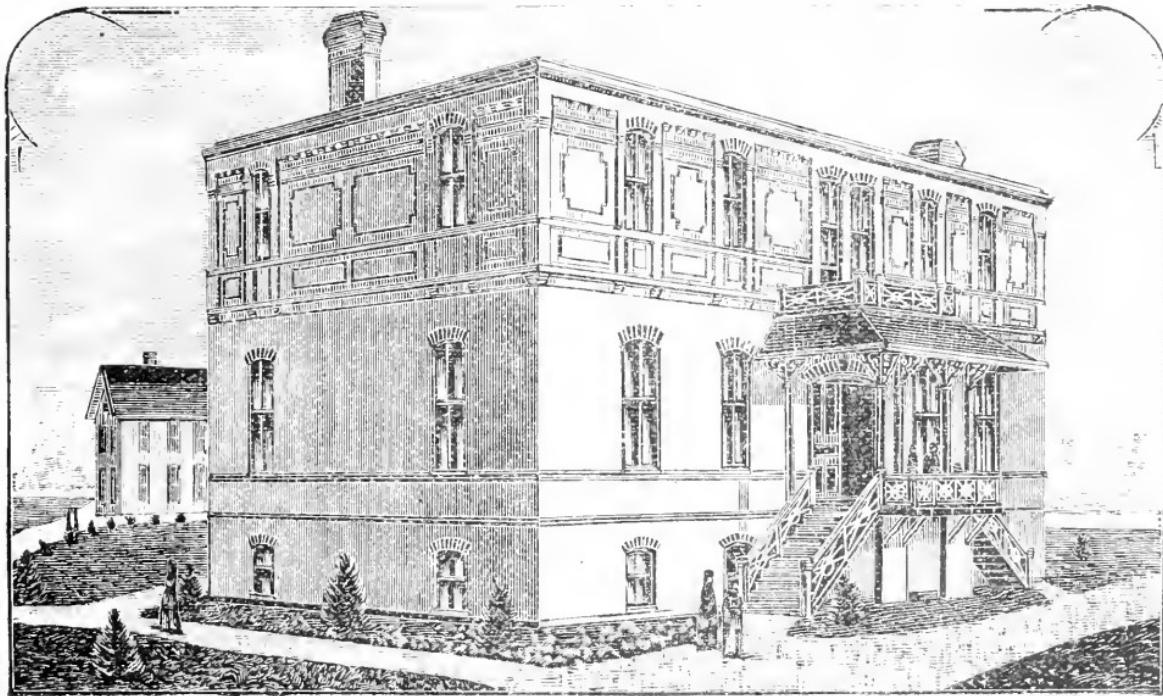
MENDELIN VISITORS' HAND BOOK

Company's General Office, 235 West Street, corner Beech, New York.

In June, 1870, the Institute received a charter from the General Assembly of Virginia, creating a corporation, with power to choose their own successors, and to hold property exempt from taxation. This board numbers seventeen members, who hold and control the entire property of the School by deed from the American Missionary Association. The School is undenominational, but decidedly religious in its training.

In March, 1872, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an Act, allowing the institution the interest on one third of the Agricultural College land grant of Virginia. Its share was one hundred thousand acres, which were sold in May, 1872, for \$95,000. Nine-tenths of this money was invested in State bonds, bearing six per cent interest; the other tenth has been expended in the purchase of additional land, increasing the size of the home farm to one hundred and ninety acres. The land thus received was a part of the "Segar" estate, adjacent to the Institute grounds, and well adapted to the needs of the School. The State has, thus far, promptly paid the interest on the fund, amounting to about ten thousand (\$10,000) dollars annually. None of this money can be used for building purposes. It supplies about one tenth of the running expenses of the School. The disbursement of this income must be ratified by a Board of six Curators (three of whom may be Colored,) appointed by the Governor every four years. They meet with the Trustees, annually, in May, and attend their deliberations.

In addition to the Home farm of one hundred and fifty acres, the institution also has a grass and grain farm of six hundred acres, about four miles outside of Hampton, which is worked by the students. This is called "Hemenway" farm.

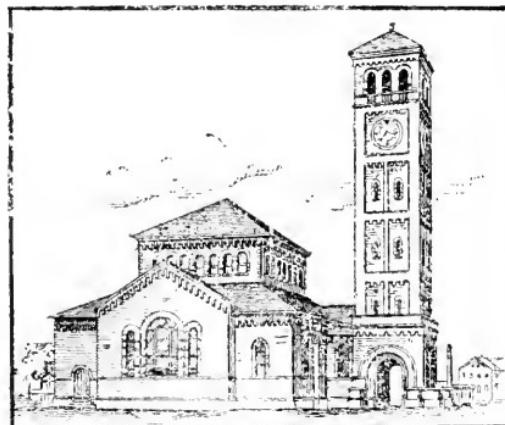


LIBRARY BUILDING SCHOOL.

The entire property of the School is now valued at \$500,000, most of which has been paid for by private contributions.

The leading aim of the School is to give the Negro and Indian races a class of intelligent, earnest, practical teachers; the demand for which is increasing yearly, and is far beyond its ability to supply.

In April, 1878, Indian students were admitted, the first being seventeen Arapahoe, Cheyenne and Kiowa ex-warriors, taken from a band of about fifty, who had been held as prisoners of war at St. Augustine, Florida, for three years, under Capt. R. H. Pratt, of the United States Army. Success-



MEMORIAL CHAPEL, SCHOOL.

with these, the most savage of the Indian races, led to further efforts in their behalf; and the number has increased yearly, until, at the present time, there are 133, both sexes being represented, these are from fifteen Agencies, and represent as many tribes.

The United States pays \$167. a piece, per annum for 120 Indians, which covers the cost of board and clothing. Tuition, besides all buildings and outfit, is provided by friends, as well as the entire cost of from twelve to twenty outside the government quota.

The School is not under control of, or supported by, the government.

It requires about \$100,000 a year for running expenses; of which the school receives from the government \$20,000; the State of Virginia, \$10,000, and from investments and rental, about \$10,000. The balance, \$60,000, is contributed by friends of the cause, chiefly in annual scholarships of \$70.00 each. The pressing need of the school is an endowment fund of one million dollars.

The following is the number of students admitted during the year ending June 30th, 1891:

Negro Students,	518
Indian "	136
Total.	654

*No. of officers and teachers in class rooms, agriculture, work shops and house-keeping departments, 83; 13 are graduates of the School. Ninety per cent. of the five hundred graduates are teaching, or have taught in this and neighboring States.*

*Classes may be visited each week-day, except Monday, between 10:30 and 12 o'clock A. M.*

*The work shops may be visited any week-day.*

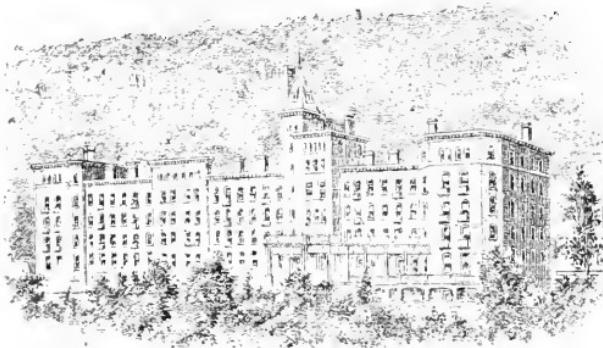
*The dinner hour is 12:20 P. M., at which time all the students are assembled in the large dining room in Virginia Hall.*

*Inspection every morning, except Sunday and Monday, at 8:30.*

*Church services in Memorial Chapel on Sunday afternoons, at 4 o'clock. Seats free.*

With this much by way of introduction and explanation, we will wend our way first to the OFFICES of the Principal and Treasurer, which are situated, in a neat frame build-

# THE JACKSON SANATORIUM.



The new main building, three hundred feet long and

## ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF,

is designed to meet every need of the invalid, or seeker of rest and quiet, and is complete in sanitary details. It has light, airy rooms, safety elevator, electric bells throughout, perfect sewerage, best modern appliances in culinary department; abundant, varied and well prepared dietary, extensive apartments for treatment, arranged to secure individual privacy; all forms of baths, electricity, massage, etc., scientifically administered -Dr. Tailor's Swedish Movements. Instruction in Delsarte System of Physical Culture, given by Mrs. Dr. Walter E. Gregory. The Sanatorium is under the personal care and management of a permanent staff of experienced physicians, all graduates of leading regular schools in America. Skilled attendants minister to every need. Here is found comfort without care, and freedom from the taxations of fashionable life, with the helpful influences of a well ordered Christian home.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

For Circulars, Testimonials, and other information, address,

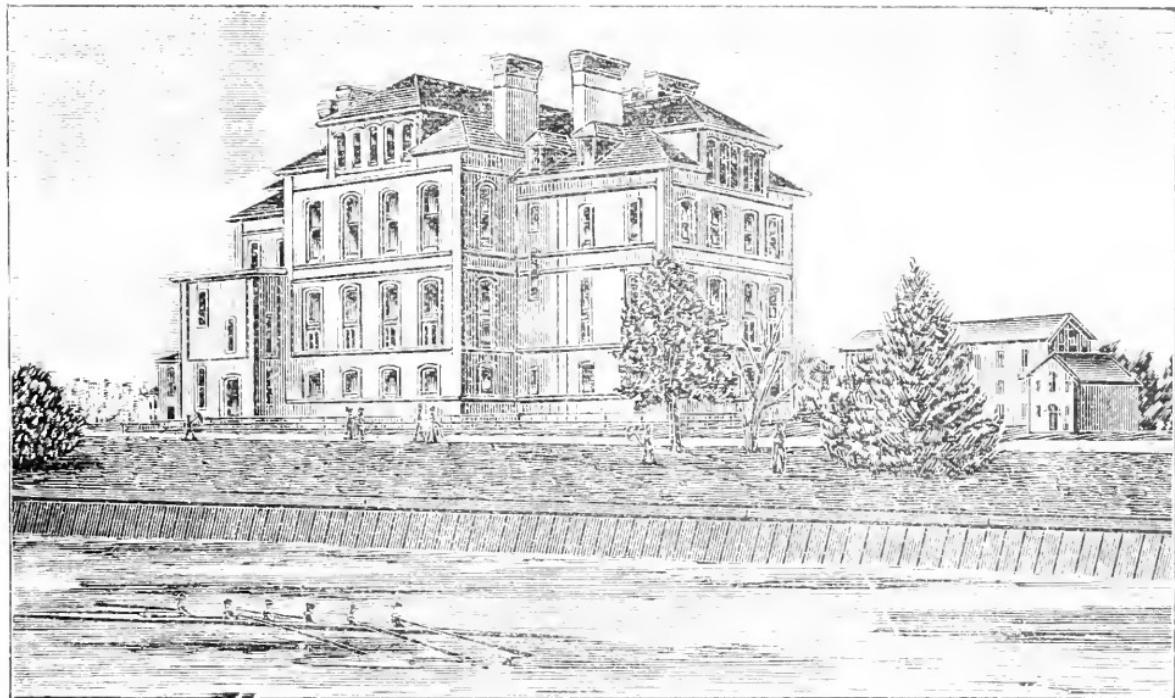
J. ARTHUR JACKSON,

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND GENERAL MANAGER,

(Formerly Jackson & Levingwell.)

Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

MEET JOHN THE TOPS' HAND BOOK



ACADEMIC HALL, SCHOOL

ing, just completed, near the Library. Here we register our names, if we choose, and securing a guide, start on our tour of inspection. We first visit the

### Library and Reading Room,

which is in what was, until recently, the office building, built in 1882. Here are many curiosities of African and Indian origin, neatly arranged in show cases; together with about 5,000 volumes, and many of the leading newspaper and periodicals of the day. From the Library we will go to

### Memorial Chapel,

one of the handsomest church edifices in the South. It was built in 1887, by Mr. Elbert B. Monroe, as a memorial to the late Mr. Frederick G. Marquand. Leaving the chapel we proceed to

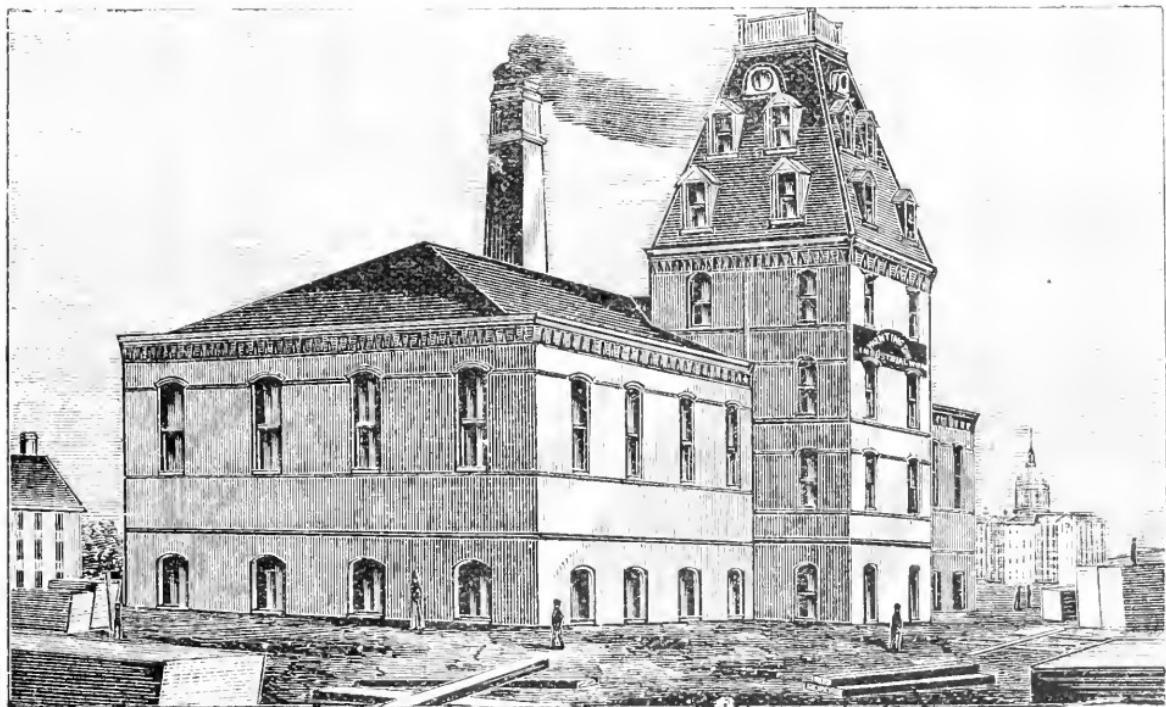
### Academic Hall,

situated between the chapel and the Science Building. This building was erected in 1882 to replace the one destroyed by fire on the night of November 9th, 1879.

It is divided into class rooms of different sizes, while on the upper floor is a large room for prayer meetings and other purposes. After spending an interesting half hour or so listening to the recitations of both colored and Indian students--we will visit the

### Science Building

just opposite, which is also used for class purposes; after which we will step over to the



HUNTINGTON INDUSTRIAL WORKS, SCHOOL.

## Huntington Industrial Works,

a large brick structure, on the water's edge, the munificent gift of Mr. C. P. Huntington, of New York. In this department we find not only colored workmen, but also skilled white mechanics. This is necessary because of the demands made upon the Works for window-sash, door-frames, scroll-work, mouldings, &c. The lower floor is devoted to the manufacture and dressing of plain lumber; the second floor for circular sawing, scroll sawing, turning, &c., while the third floor is used as a storage and drying room. The power is furnished by a Corliss engine. Extensive improvements are now under way, which will greatly increase the facilities of the works. Mr. Albert Howe is business manager of this department, with Mr. Jas. Prinson, Superintendent.

A short distance from the Saw Mill is the

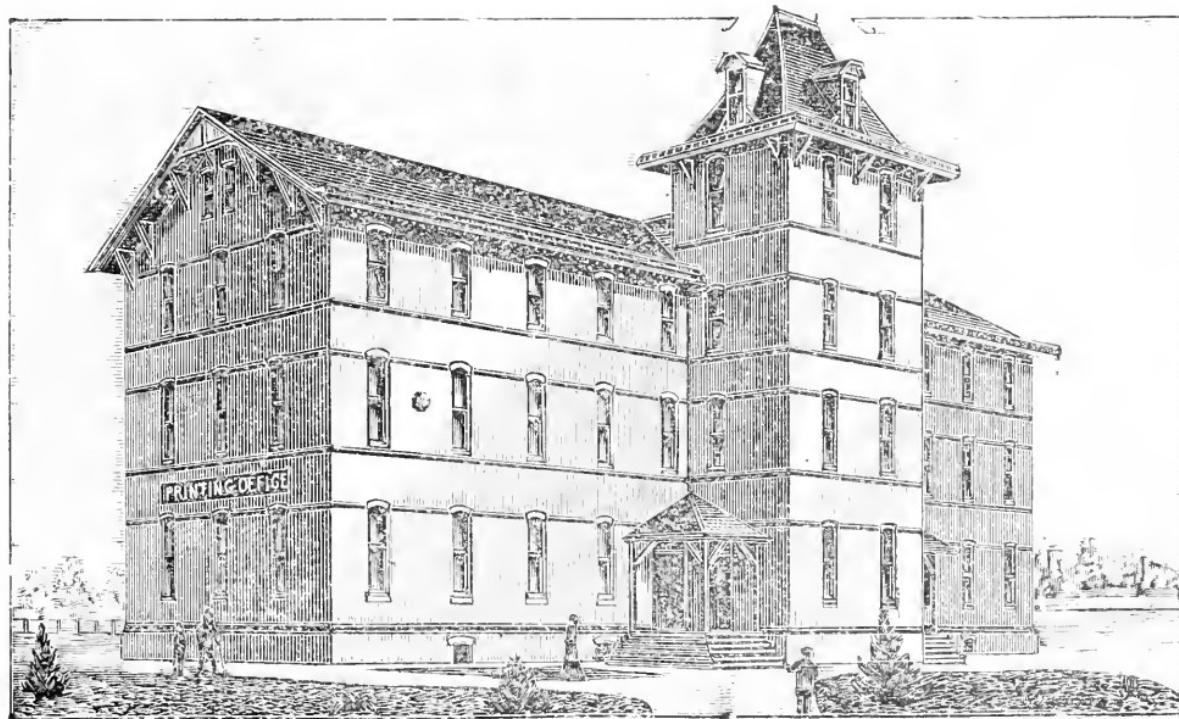
## Machine Shop,

Mr. E. O. Goodridge in charge. All the gas and steam fitting, repairing of machinery and general machine work is done by this department, the power being supplied by a new engine, the gift of Mr. Geo. H. Corliss. The manufacturing of wheelbarrows is also carried on here, which gives promise of being quite an important industry. Leaving this building we pass, on our way, two boys' dormitories, which are of no interest to the visitor.

The next place of interest is

## The "Stone" Building,

which was erected in 1882, through the liberality of Mrs. Valeria Stone, of Malden, Mass. who gave \$20,000 toward it. We come first to the GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL ROOM AND SEWING



STONE MEMORIAL, SCHOOL.

and TAILORING DEPARTMENT. Here all the mending and making of garments is done, and uniforms for the students are made. Here also can be purchased souvenirs of our visit to the institution—articles made by Indian and colored students—such as decorated pottery, paper knives, dressed dolls, needle handiwork, etc. Miss M. T. Galpin has general charge. On the same floor in the rear, we come to the KNITTING DEPARTMENT. Here the manufacture of mittens is carried on. The products of this department are taken by a firm in Boston.

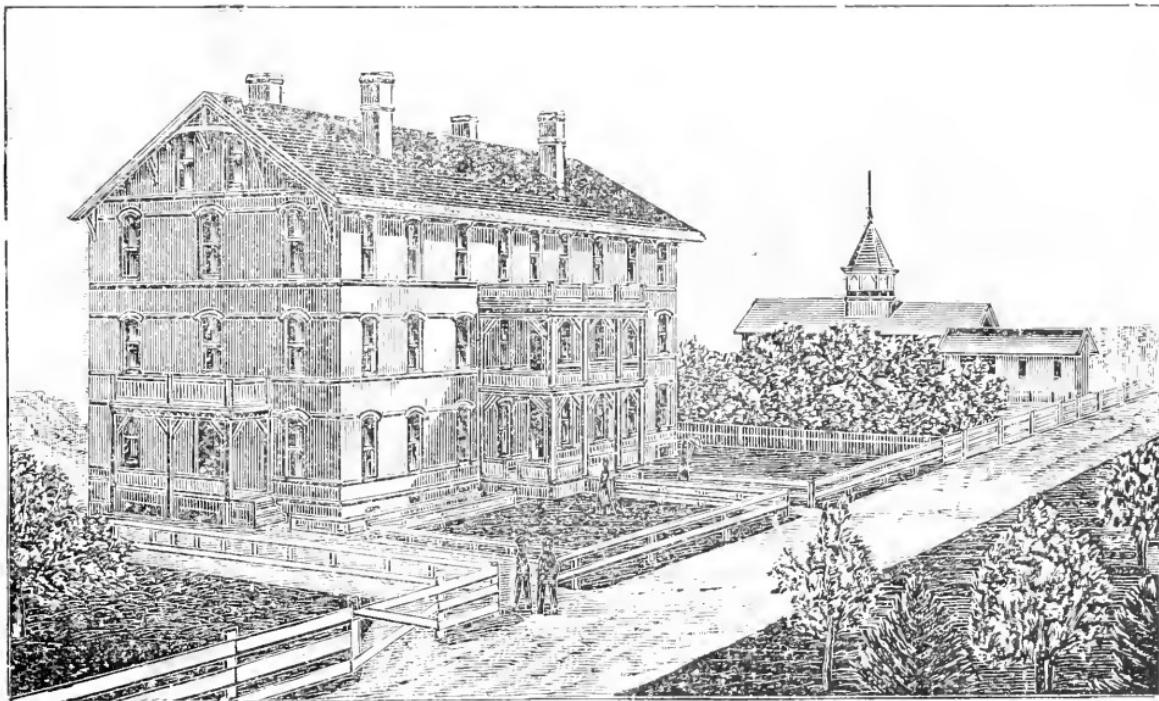
We next visit the PRINTING OFFICE and BOOK BINDERY, on the first floor also. Here we find a large cylinder press running by steam power; also two job presses. From twenty to twenty-five hands are at work : colored, Indian, and white. We also notice several veterans from the Soldiers' Home at the case, while the bookbinder also wears the uniform of Uncle Sam. This department is kept busy all the time. Several monthly and quarterly publications are issued ; also a weekly paper, besides pamphlets and job work of every description. The office is self-supporting, and has a good local trade. The upper floors of this building are used for boys' dormitories

Adjoining this building is the

### Conservatory,

built in 1883, in charge of Miss M. T. Galpin ; here, cut flowers can be obtained either loose or made up into any desired form

Facing the "Stone" building is the



WIGWAM, SCHOOL.

## Wigwam.

built in 1879; this building contains dormitories for the Indian boys.

A short distance from this building is the

## Barn.

This is a large frame structure, built in 1878. Here can be seen short-horn and Alderney stock; Morgan and Percheron horses, milch cows, swine, poultry, &c., also a large silo. The view from the top of the Barn is very extensive, and well worth the effort of climbing. The



# CHUBB'S Complete CATALOGUE OF ANGLING GOODS

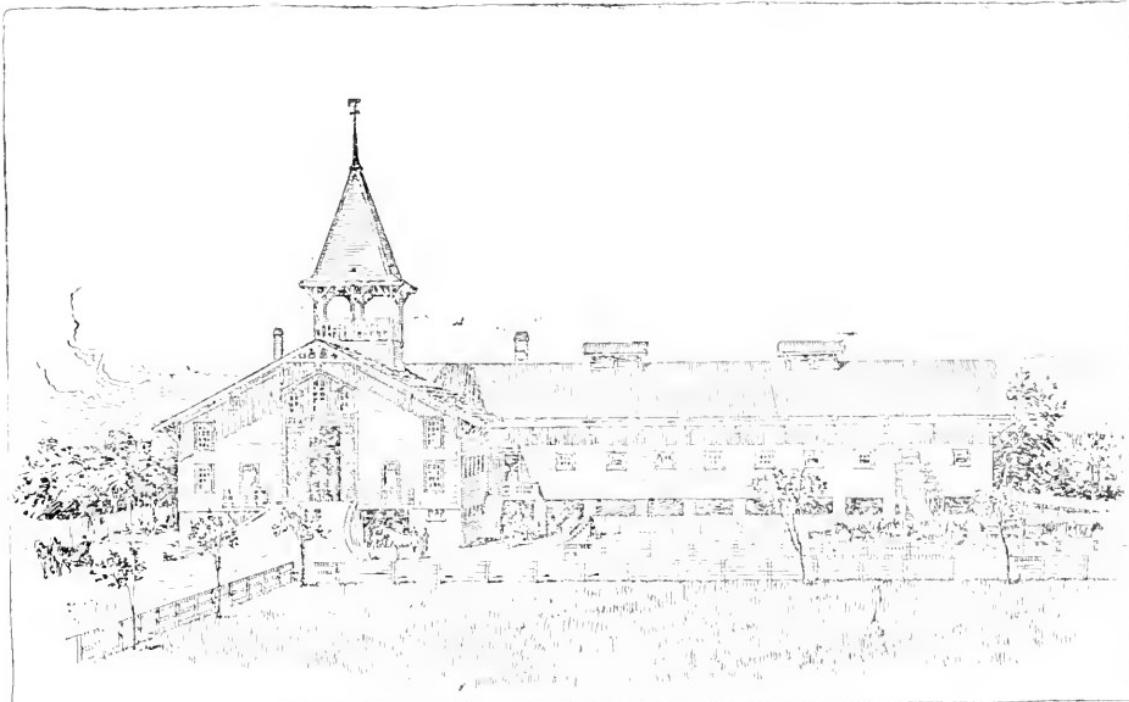
for 1881 is now ready. It contains a list of Chubb's Specialties  
**NEW RODS, NEW REELS, NEW TACKLE, ARTIFICIAL FLIES, LITHOGRAPHED.**

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*Send 25cts. for Catalogue; this may be deducted from first order for goods amounting to One Dollar, or more, by enclosing Coupon found in Catalogue.*

Address THOS. H. CHUBB, THE FISHING ROD MANUFACTURER, Post Mills, Vt.



BARN, SCHOOL.

entire farming department is in charge of Mr. Albert Howe.

We next visit the

### Indian Training Shops,

situated in the rear of the Barn, on the corner facing the main road to Hampton and Old Point Comfort.

THE CARPENTER SHOP is in the large one-story frame building, while the main brick building contains on the first floor the HARNESS SHOP; on the second floor the SHOE DEPARTMENT. The TIN SHOP is in a low frame building near the Barn. There is also a PAINT SHOP connected with this department.

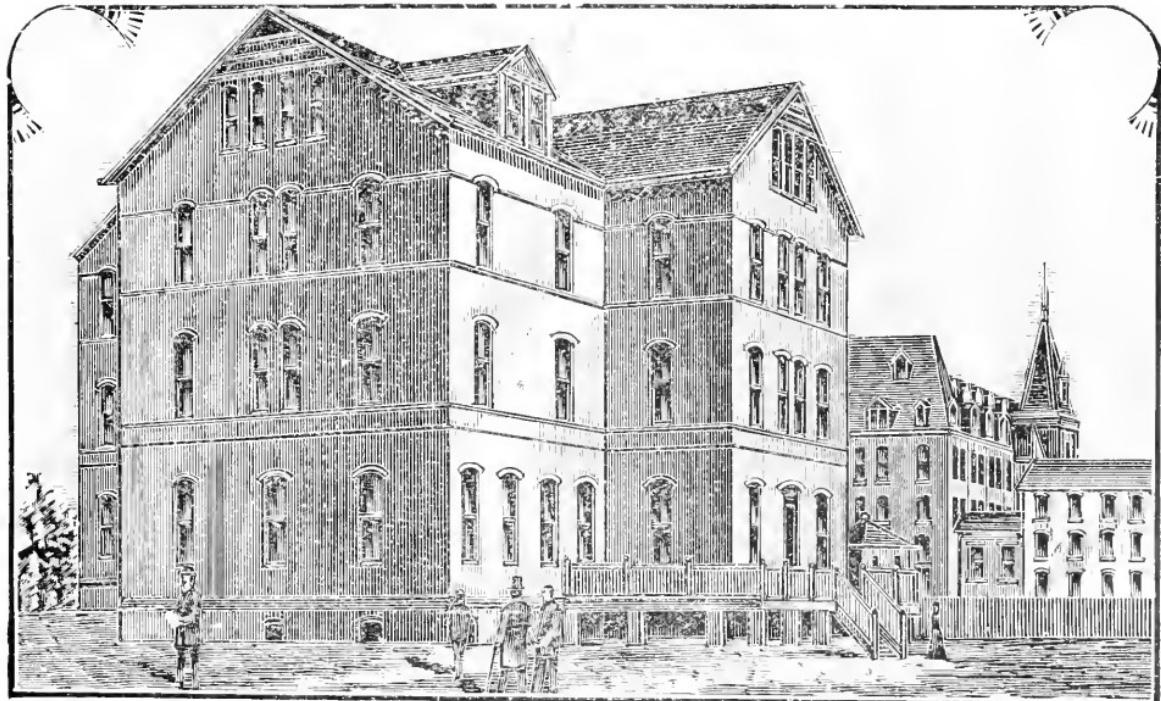
In a brick building in the rear of the Barn is the WHEELWRIGHT and BLACKSMITH SHOP.

These buildings were finished in 1883.

THE TECHNICAL SHOPS in the building between the Carpenter Shop and Holly Tree Inn, will be removed to the Huntington Industrial building as soon as the necessary additions are completed. In these the rudiments of carpentry, blacksmithing, bricklaying &c., are taught.

### The Gymnasium.

This Building is between the Indian Training Shop and the Boiler House. In the rear of the Gymnasium is the HOLLY TREE INN, where the boys can procure simple refreshments at a moderate cost.



WINONA, SCHOOL.

## The Hospital

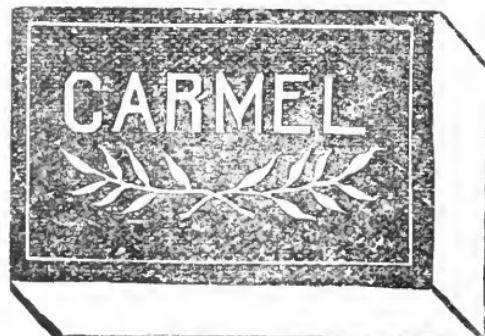
is situated between the Gymnasium and the Office building.

## The Laundry

is situated in the rear of Virginia Hall. Here the washing and ironing for the entire school is done.

## The Colored Girls' Cottage,

of which we give an illustration on another page, was built in 1886, and has accommodations for 50 scholars and 10 teachers. It is located to the right of Virginia Hall.



At the foot of Mt. Carmel, a Mission Society has taken advantage of the superior

## OLIVE \* OIL

made in Palestine to support itself by the manufacture of an exceptionally fine OLIVE OIL TOILET SOAP, which they ship direct to their Agent in New York. It is favorably known in America as

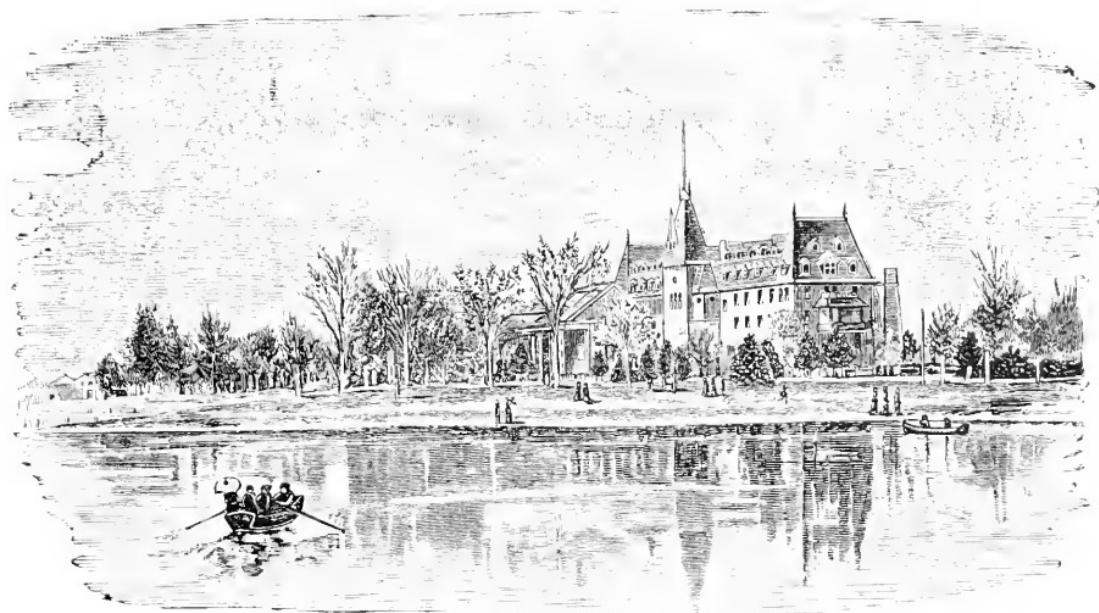
## CARMEL SOAP,

contains no adulteration, and is not artificially perfumed, depending for popular favor on the fact of its absolute purity. Possessing the emollient properties of OLIVE OIL, it is unsurpassed for the TOILET and BATH, and superior to all other SOAPS for the TEETH and HAIR. It is the ONLY PERFECTLY SAFE SOAP for the NURSERY and INVALIDS.

If your druggist does not keep it send fifteen cents for sample cake to the importer.

[Mention Visitor's Guide Book]

A. KLIPSTEIN, 52 Cedar Street, New York.



VIRGINIA HALL, SCHOOL.

In the rear of the Principal's residence is the Girls RECREATION HALL, a cozy, well lighted, well ventilated, room, where the social gatherings are held. Connected with it is a KITCHEN, where the girls are given lessons in cooking.

But two more buildings remain for inspection, both of which are used as dormitories for female students. The first one we visit is

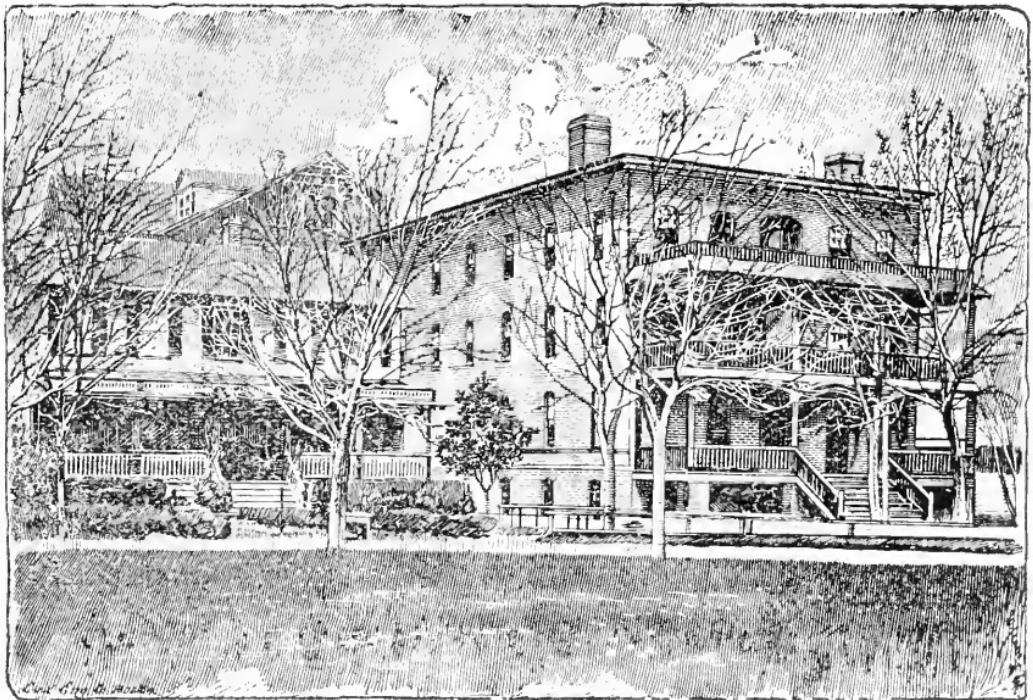
### **Winona Lodge,**

which was built in 1882, and is intended for Indian girls. On the first floor is the sewing room, assembly room and reception room; the upper stories contain dormitories. After inspecting the neatly kept rooms, we next visit

### **Virginia Hall,**

which is connected with Winona by an enclosed walk, and proceed to the front porch where we witness the marching of the students to dinner, headed by the School Brass Band of 16 pieces. After all the students have filed into the long dining room, we enter with the rest of the visitors. At the whir of the electric bell, all is silence, until at a signal, the whole school join in singing a hymn of thanks; after which, the students are seated, and are soon doing ample justice to the abundance of healthy and nourishing food that is placed before them.

This building is 190 feet front by 40 feet in width, with a wing running 100 feet to the rear. In the basement is the Bakery and Commissary department. The first floor contains the students' and teachers' dining rooms, &c. The second and third floors contain the rooms of the teachers and colored female students. Teachers' and students' parlors are on the second floor; and a large, well lighted chapel, capable of accommodating eight,



GIRISH'S COTTAGE, SCHOOL.

hundred people, is on the third floor. Virginia Hall was built in 1874, partly through the efforts of the "Hampton Singers," in a three year's singing campaign. It is the largest and handsomest building on the grounds and contains every convenience.

The bricks, about seven million in number, used in all of these buildings, were made on the school grounds.

In the rear of Virginia Hall is the GAS HOUSE ; which furnishes gas for all the principal buildings on the place ; having a capacity of over 1,000 lights. This department is in charge of Mr. E. O. Goodridge.

The steam for heating, cooking and power is supplied by a nest of boilers located in a brick boiler house between the Saw Mill and Machine Shop. Underground pipes in brick arched drains, extend to all the principal buildings on the place, thus reducing fire risk, and adding to the comfort, convenience and utility of the institution.

We next drive to the

### "Whittier" School House,

on the site of the old "Butler School," at the entrance of the School grounds. The building is a handsome frame structure, and contains every convenience necessary for the purpose for which it is used. It was erected in 1887, at a cost of \$15,400. It is used as a day school, and is maintained by the county six months in the year, and for three months by the Normal School, which supplies its teachers. The best time to visit it is about 11:30 p. m. There is kitchen garden drill and singing from 12:30 to 1:30 p. m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays.



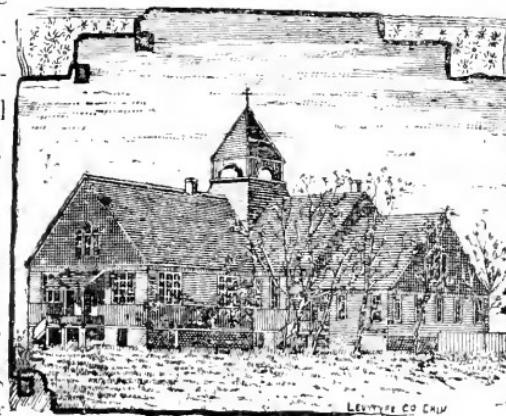
PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.

[The "Whittier," School was destroyed by fire on the evening of March 1st, 1890. Nothing was left standing but the brick foundation walls. It was rebuilt at once, on the plan of the former building, with but slight modifications, and re-opened in November, 1891.]

It might be pertinently asked here, who is the head of this vast and complete system of training, not only for the head but for the hands also. The prime mover in the matter is the Principal, General S. C. Armstrong, largely through whose efforts the School has grown to such proportions as to challenge the admiration of all who are interested in the welfare of the two races for whom it is designed. The finances of

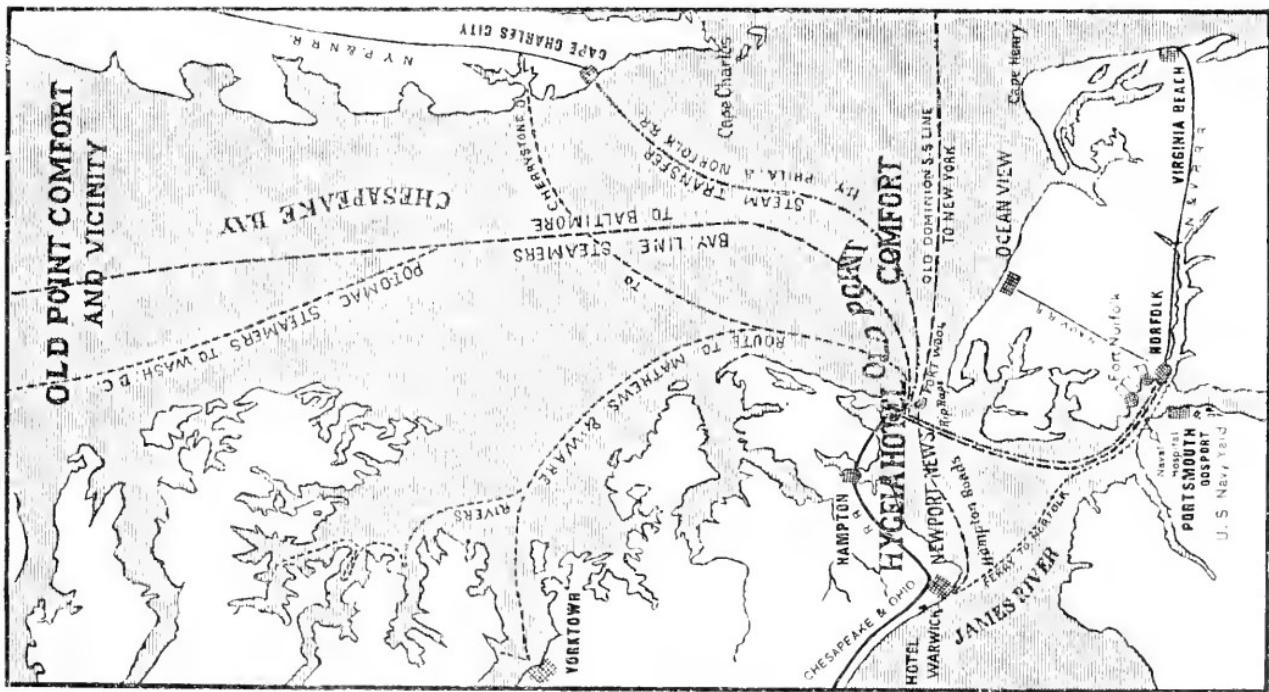
the institution are taken care of by the Treasurer, Mr. F. N. Gilman, and the general business details are looked after closely by Mr. F. C. Briggs, the Business Manager, while the various departments are presided over by skilled and competent workmen.

The main question asked by visitors is, "What be-



"WHITTIER" SCHOOL.

comes of the Indians after their course at the Institution is finished, and they return to their homes?" From a recent official report of the school, we find that of 345 Indians, who since 1881 have returned from Hampton to their homes, but a very small proportion have been unsatisfactory. Most of them are doing well, and some very well. Their success depends largely on the agent's interest and care for them.



The Record of those now living in the West, to July, 1890, is as follows:

They are now employed as follows

Regular teachers	- - - - -
Catechists of Episcopal church	- - -
Episcopal or Presbyterian missionaries	-
Physicians, nurse, school employees	-
Agency farmers	- - - - -
"    police	- - - - -
"    herders	- - - - -

Agency clerks	- - - - -	1
" stables and stock, in charge	- -	4
U. S. Infantry	- - - - -	1
" scouts and interpreters	- -	3
" drivers	- - - - -	3
" surveying force	- - - - -	5
Working at trades	- - - - -	18
Working their own farms	- - - - -	63
Cattle raising—their own stock	- - -	7
Running stores of their own	- - -	2
Pupils at other schools	- - - -	35
Girls well married, in good homes	- -	42
In 25 of these homes, both husband and wife are Hampton students.		

Having hastily inspected the workings and progress of this famous institution, we enter our carriage and are driven along a level shell road for about half a mile, passing on our way several modern dwellings, but the majority are one and two-story frames. Some few of them bear the stamp of *ante-bellum* days, but many of them are neat looking and the gardens in front kept in good order. Just at the turn of the road we pass, on our left, the old Tyler mansion, the former country residence of the ex-President; and soon come to the BRIDGE, spanning the Hampton river, erected in January, 1891. The location of the bridge is about forty feet north of where the old bridge stood, which was burned during the war. Over the bridge we are in the town of Hampton, a brief sketch of which we will now give.



SHELLBANKS INDUSTRIAL HOME.

# Hampton.

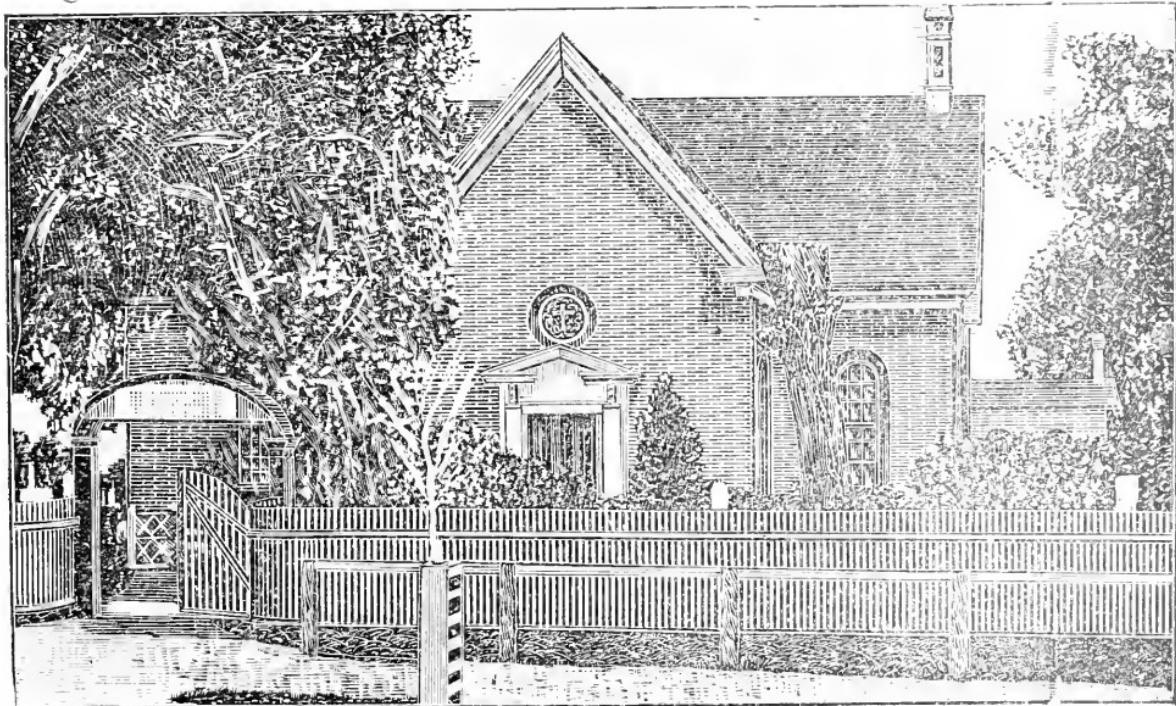
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When the renowned Capt. John Smith first visited the site of the present town of Hampton, he found it but a small village, containing about eighteen houses, bovering but three acres of ground. It was then called *Kecoughtan*, after a small tribe of Indians, who at that date numbered but about twenty warriors. Here he and his little party stopped in July, 1608, and were entertained by the natives before starting on their voyage of exploration up the Powhatan.

The village was settled by the English as early as 1610, although its modern name was not bestowed upon it till its establishment by law as a town in 1705.

In the colonial days it was a place of some importance for the shipment of produce and the importation of British goods and manufactures. In a work called "Notes on Virginia," published in 1794, by Thomas Jefferson, in answer to the query, "Which are the principal towns of Virginia?", Hampton is mentioned in connection with Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg and other towns—thus proving that it must have been a place of some importance.

We doubt if any town or village of the same size has passed through so many and varied vicissitudes as the town of Hampton. One of the earliest engagements of the Revolu-



ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

tionary war was the successful defense of the town by the inhabitants, aided by a rifle company, against the boats of a British fleet, in October, 1775.

On Sept. 14th, 1781, General Washington visited Hampton, and with the Count De Grasse, concerted the plan of siege by which the British forces surrendered at Yorktown on the 6th of October following. In 1812, the town was less fortunate than in 1775, being attacked by Admiral Cockburn and Sir Sidney Beckwith, with a flotilla of boats, and captured after a short but decisive action. On this occasion the place was given up to pillage, and the inhabitants who had been unable to flee were subjected to most shameful indignities and barbarities. Even the British commander was moved to indignation at the excesses he was unable to prevent; and answering a congratulatory letter from his commanding general at Norfolk, deprecated all praises of his achievement, with the forcible and striking remark, "Worthless is the laurel that is steeped in woman's tears."

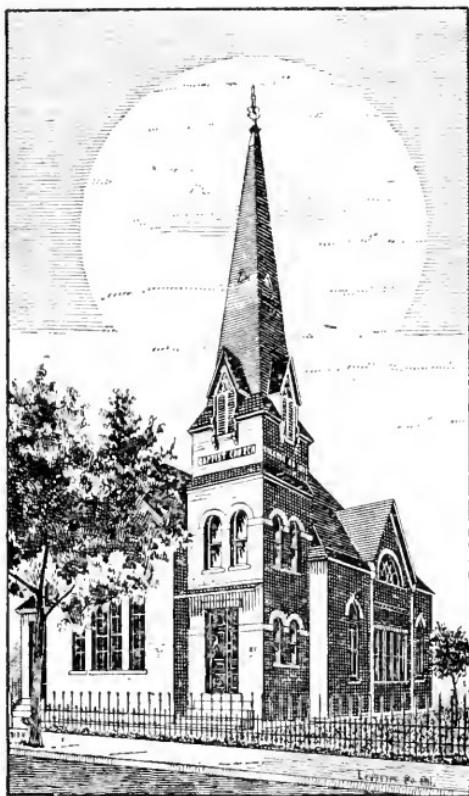
In an account of the war of 1812, written in "the ancient historical style," in 1816, the author thus graphically describes the desolation caused by Cockburn's visit to the little town :

"31 Now on the twenty-fifth day of the same month the army of Britain went against a village called *Hampton*, which lieth in the state of *Virginia*, and took it.

"32 Howbeit, the little band of *Columbia*, commanded by *Crutchfield*, fought hard against them.

"33 Nevertheless, they prevailed over him, and slew seven of his men, and wounded others, upon which he fled; for the men of Britain were like unto a swarm of locusts.

"34 But the blood of two hundred royal slaves became a sacrifice to the wickedness of their leaders.



BAPTIST CHURCH.

35 There is a time when truth may be uttered with pleasure ; and the droppings thereof are like unto frankincense and myrrh.

36 But, alas ! the hour hath passed away or it hath not yet come ; she hath gone down into the vale of tears ; yea, deep sorrow treadeth upon her heels.

37 Oh ! Albion ! that a veil might be cast over the transgressions of that day :

38 Thy wickedness shall be written with a pen of iron, and with the point of a diamond.

39 It was here, even in Hampton, that thy strength and thy majesty rose up against the poor the sick and the needy.

40 Instead of protecting the tender women, the fairest work of God ; the life of the world ; behold ! what hast thou done ?

41 See ! the shrieking matron cast herself into the waters that she may escape thy brutal violence : but all in vain ; her garments are torn from her ; she becomes a prey to thy savage lust.

42 Not she alone, but her daughter, and her fair sisters, have fallen into thy unhallowed hands, and been defiled !

43 Oh, Britain ! the voice of violated chastity riseth up against thee : the mark of the beast is printed in thy forehead ;

44 Even the old and weak men become victims of thy barbarity ; thy servants stripped the aged *Hope*, and buffeted him ; with the points of their swords did they torment him.

45 Do the groans of the murdered *Kirby* creep into thine ears ? go thou and repent of thine evil ; and do so no more : the Lord God of hosts shall be thy judge.

46 The people of Columbia shall forgive thy crimes against them ; but the remembrance thereof shall live coeval with time ; neither shall they forget the name of *Cockburn*.

47 Even the sect of the tories despised him ; the evils which he wrought caused many of them to turn aside and walk in the foot-steps of the great Sanhedrim.

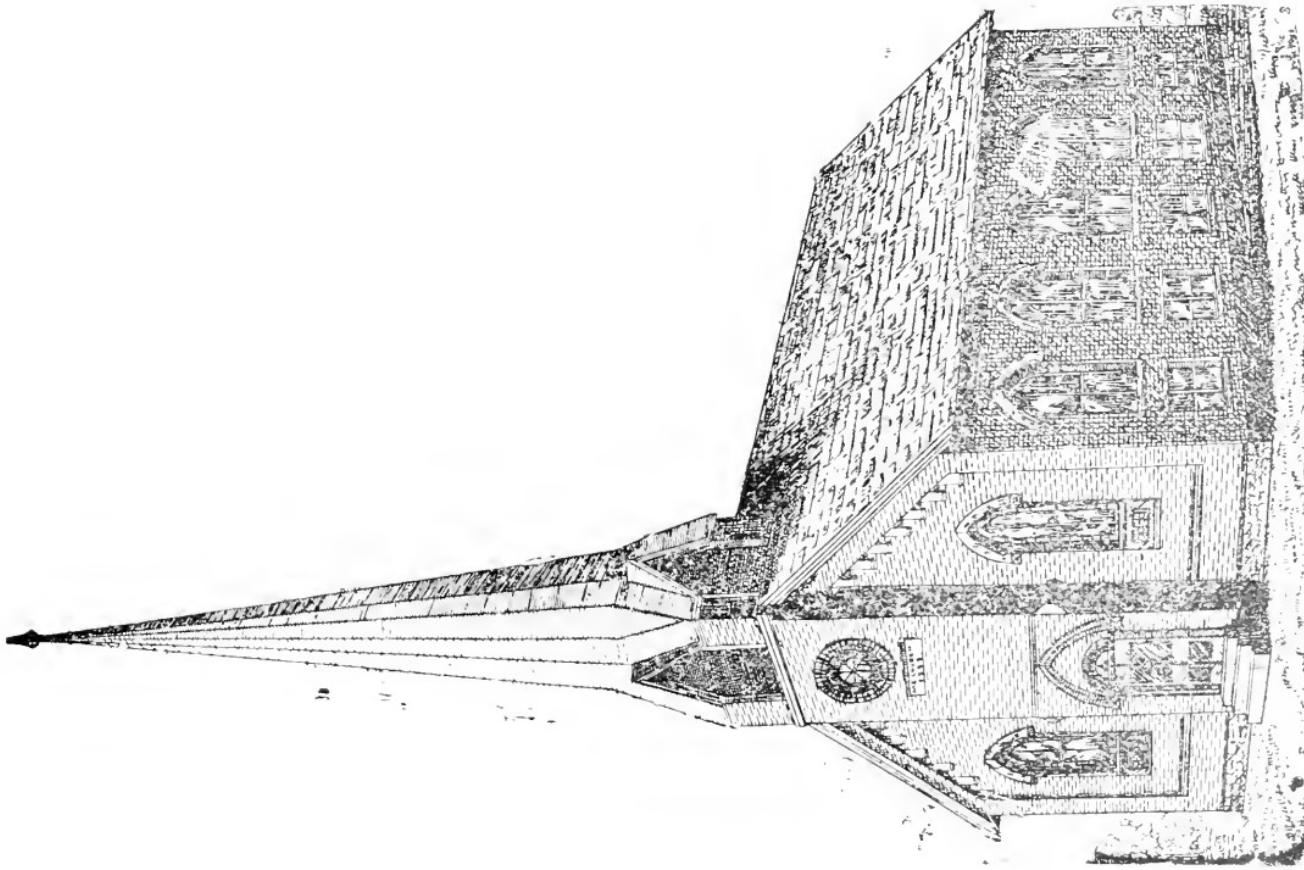
48 And thou, black *Revenge* ! dreadful fiend ! sleep within the precincts of Hampton : a strong seal is put upon thy sepulchre ; the sons of Columbia shall not disturb thee.

49 When they pass by this ill-fated town, they shall step aside and weep ; neither shall they enter the streets thereof, lest they awaken thee.

50 And woe unto the royal potentate, or the princely ruler, that shall presume to break the seal, or rouse thee from thy slumbers !

51 Thy waking will be as the waking of the hungry tiger, when he riseth up to refresh himself : retribution shall be obtained : and the heathen shall tremble."

Again, when the war of '61 broke out, was Hampton destined to still further disaster. The creek upon which the town stands was for a while the dividing line between the Union and Confederate forces ; the latter occupying the western, the former the eastern side.

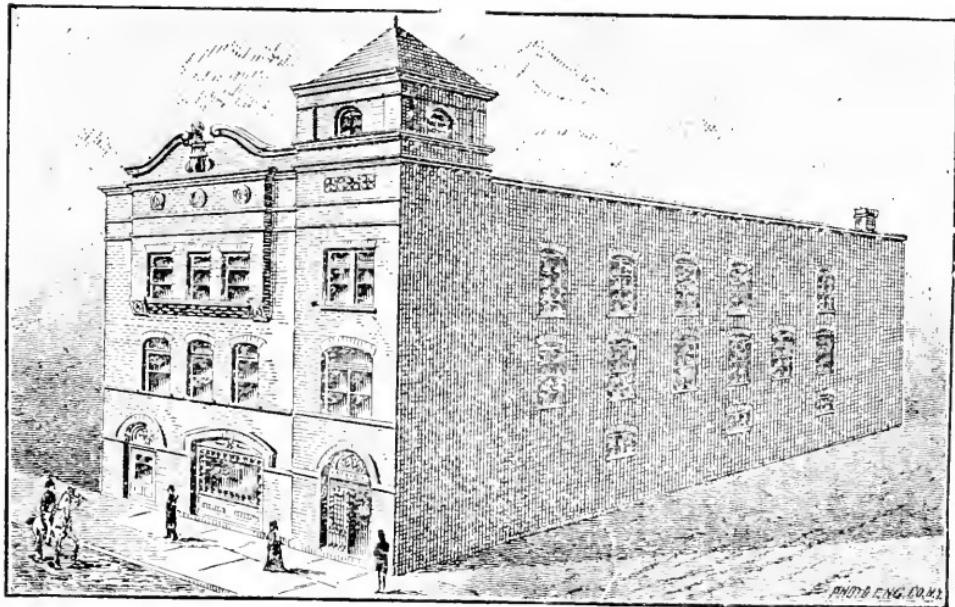


M. E. CHURCH, SIDE III.

In August, 1861, the Confederate forces, under General Magruder, numbering about seven thousand men, with eight pieces of artillery, were stationed on Back river, about three miles from Hampton. His intention was to force an engagement upon the Union soldiers stationed here or at Newport News ; or at least to destroy the town, and thus prevent its being used by General Butler's men as winter quarters. The latter he was successful in doing, as every house but one was destroyed.

A gentleman who was an officer in the Confederate army and an eye witness and participant in the burning of the town, gives the following account of the same : "The burning of this beautiful and ancient little town was not an act of mere wanton and useless destruction ; nor was it expected, by those who suggested or carried it into execution, to have any material effect in crippling the operation of the Federal army encamped in its vicinity. But at that time the opinion prevailed throughout the North that the masses of the Southern people were not in sympathy with the secession movement, but were led or rather forced along against their will and convictions by defeated but ambitious politicians. \* \* It became necessary, in some emphatic way, to disabuse the northern mind of this entire misconception of the actual condition of affairs and it was supposed that a scene, such tha the burning of a town by its own inhabitants, rather than have it occupied by an invading foe, would tend greatly to the accomplishment of this end.

"This step had several times been suggested to General Magruder, commanding on the Peninsula, and this too, by residents of the town and county ; but he, unwilling to sacrifice the property of citizens who had already suffered so much from the ravages of war,



MASONIC TEMPLE, HAMPTON.

had declined to adopt the suggestion. At length, however, he reluctantly yielded to the wishes of the people.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Having stationed a considerable force at the Whiting farm on the Newmarket road, about five miles from Hampton, he dispatched a battalion of four companies from Col. Hodges' regiments, Captains Phillips and Good's companies of cavalry, and Captain Sinclair's company of infantry, to the accomplishment of the enterprise. Capt. Phillips' company, the Old Dominion Dragoons, was raised in the town and county; and Capt. Sinclair's, the York Rangers, was raised in the county of York, but officered by men from Hampton; the remaining troops were from other portions of Virginia. The whole force was under the command of Col. Hodges.

\* \* \* \* \*

"Strong guards were sent out on the Newport News and Salter's Creek roads, to prevent a surprise from that direction, as the bridge over the creek which crosses the Back River road had been burned, and a force obtaining possession of the Market road, would effectually cut off their line of retreat. A strong picket was also sent out to Hope's farm on the road leading north from the town.

"The expedition entered Hampton just after nightfall on the 9th of August, 1861, and immediately proceeded to the work of conflagration. The town, as it stood at that time, lay almost entirely on the western bank of Hampton river, and was divided into four nearly equal parts by the intersection of King and Queen streets. The plan of operation was simply to assign a detachment to each of these sections with instructions to commence on the eastern side and fire the houses as they retired. Col. Hodges halted his battalion at a line of breast works thrown up by the enemy just to the westward of the old church



ROUGH ASHLERS.

wall, while Capt. Phillips took command of the remaining troops and proceeded to the more active work of the night. After assigning each detachment its special work, he himself proceeded to the foot of Hampton bridge to watch any demonstrations of the enemy from the direction of Fort Monroe. After a little brisk firing the Federal picket retired and the Confederates were in undisputed possession of the town.

But few of the houses were occupied ; all the arms-bearing population was in the Confederate army ; most of the non-combatants had fled to Williamsburg, Richmond and other places when the Federal troops first occupied Newport News, and the Negroes not carried away by their owners had for the most part sought the protection of the Federal lines. Thus the town was virtually deserted, only a few old and infirm people remaining in it. But the most painful part of that night's work was to inform those few of the dreadful errand on which they had come.

"No time could be given for the removal of effects—what was to be done had to be done quickly ; so in fifteen minutes after the citizens had been notified to leave, the work of firing had begun. So finely planned and admirably executed were the arrangements for this, that in half an hour every house had been fired, and before dawn the pretty little village was a disfigured heap of smouldering ashes and crumbling walls. Only five houses remained standing, they from some cause having failed to burn. Of these five, two were torn down the succeeding winter by the Federal troops ; and now there are only two houses on the western side of the river that were built prior to the 7th day of August, 1861.

"It is due to the vindication of General Magruder's character against the reproaches that have been cast upon it, to say that this act, since so loudly condemned, was at the time received with cordial approval.



Concurrent testimony amply proves that in many cases property was fired by the hands of its owners or the children of its owners, and this, too, with an alacrity and zeal altogether unsurpassed."

\* \* \* \* \*

And so a curse seemed to follow the locality where the first slaves were landed, till, in God's own time, by the mighty voice of war, the incubus was lifted. It seemed fitting that here, where the Negro first felt the bitterness of slavery, he should also first taste the sweetness of freedom and liberty, for the famous "order" that made him "contraband of war," and therefore virtually gave him his liberty, was issued by Gen. Butler in May, 1861, from the camp at Fort Monroe.

For some time after the close of the late war, but little notice was taken of Hampton. Its population was mostly colored, whose chief occupation was fishing and oystering. But soon a change came; with the establishment of the institution wherein the once down-trodden races could have and enjoy the same privileges as their more favored white brethren, the designs of an All-wise providence seemed to have been fulfilled; and since then there has been improvement, slow, to be sure, but nevertheless marked. Many of the old houses have given place to more modern looking buildings; trades and manufactures are looking up; northern capital is finding its way here, and Hampton seems to be on the road to a prosperous future. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway connects the town with Old Point Comfort and Newport News—a thing that the most sanguine inhabitant of the place ten years ago would not have thought possible. An electric plant has been established and an electric railway is being constructed and will be in operation by April.

The town was incorporated in 1887, and is governed by a Mayor and council, and con-

tains about five thousand inhabitants, the majority of whom are colored. There are two principal streets; the main one, which the bridge opens on, being called Queen; and a cross one, about the centre of the town, which is called King. There are many other smaller streets, but the principal business houses are on these two.

The chief object of attraction in this quaint town is the

### Old St. John's Church,

which is on the right hand side of Queen street, a short distance above King. We will endeavor to give, in as brief a manner as possible, so much of the history of it as we are able to gather.

Under the administration of Sir Thomas Yeardley, in 1621, there was a law passed that a house of worship should be erected and a burial ground set apart on every settlement in Virginia. But as Kecoughtan was one of the earliest settled places, it is natural to suppose that a church was erected some time previous to this date. The old records place the date at 1620. The new church (St. John's) was built between 1658 and 1660. The old church was on what was known as the "Pembroke farm," about three-quarters of a mile from the St. John's Church on the same road. There are a number of old grave-stones still on the place. Among other interments is that of Sir John Neville, Vice-Admiral of His Majesty's Fleet in the West Indies, who died in 1697.

The present Vestry book of the church dates back no further than 1741, the original having been lost or destroyed. But the records of the Court extend back to 1635, and furnish interesting and reliable information. The first record we have is that of the Church Wardens presenting to the Court an unworthy female in 1644. In the next year

we read of a Rev. Justinian Aylmer, who officiated till 1667. He was succeeded by Rev. Jeremiah Taylor, who buried a Mr. Nicholas Baker in the *New Church of Kichotan*. Thus in this same year there was a new and old church standing.

Rev. Jeremiah Taylor was succeeded in 1667 by Rev. John Page. By the court records we learn that Taylor was a disgrace to the cause and to the community. Rev. John Page was succeeded by Rev. Cope Doyley in 1687. He by Rev. Andrew Thompson in 1712. He was buried on the Pembroke farm. On his tomb is the following :

"Here lyeth ye body of ye Reverend Mr. Andrew Thompson, who was born at Stonehive in Scotland, and was minister of this parish seven years, and departed this life ye 11 Sept., 1719, in ye 46 yeare of his age, leaving ye character of a sober and religious man."

He was succeeded by Rev. James Falconer in 1719. He by Rev. Wm. Fife in 1731. He by Rev. Thos. Warrington in 1756. He by Rev. Wm. Selden in 1770. He by Rev. Wm. Nixon in 1783. How long he served is not known. It is supposed that Rev. Mr. Skyrren (whose tomb is in the graveyard) assumed charge after Mr. Nixon. He was probably succeeded by Rev. John Jones Spooner, who died in 1799. His memorial stone can be seen near the east entrance of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Benjamin Brown, who died in 1806. His memorial stone can be seen to the right of the door entering from the east. There being no meeting of Vestry from 1786 till 1806, it is impossible to give the exact data. At the meeting of 1806, Rev. George Halson was chosen minister. Rev. Mr. Syme followed and served for a short period. About twenty years more elasped before another meeting of the Vestry occurred, when the Rev. Mark L. Chevers was chosen, who served the parish in connection with the chaplaincy of Old Point Comfort until 1842-43. In 1845, Rev. Mr. Bauseman became its minister; in 1850, Rev. Mr. McCabe, who was

succeeded by Mr. Harlow in 1858; he by Mr. Jacobs in 1860, he by Dr. J. H. McCarthy in 1868; he by Mr. Norwood in 1870; he by Mr. Jarrett in 1873; he by Rev. J. W. Keeble in 1875; and he by the present incumbent, Rev. J. J. Gravatt, in 1876.

Although there are no church records to prove it, yet, it is claimed that the Rev. David Mossom, the minister who married George Washington and the widow Custis, was at one time stationed here.

Tradition says that anciently the king's coat of arms was placed upon the steeple, but that in 1776, shortly after the Declaration of Independence, the steeple was rent lengthwise by lightning, and the insignia of royalty hurled to the earth.

It is stated on good authority that the bricks used in the building of this church were brought over from England by the colonists, and although the old structure has passed through so many and varied experiences, yet the "Walls of Zion" have withstood the violence of man's wrath, and the heat of the raging fire, and to day within them, as in years gone by, the hymn of thanksgiving is heard ascending, and the word of the Lord is expounded, not only to our own race, but also to the descendants of the aboriginal races of our continent. During the war of 1812, the church was occupied by the British forces, who used it for various purposes, and left nothing standing but the walls. At this time the frame-work of the bell tower was so decayed that the "Old Queen Anne" bell had to be taken down and placed in the angle made by the church and the tower. From that position it was removed, by order of Major Crutchfield, commanding the troop encamped on "Little England Farm," to the guard house of that encampment, and a short time after, the tongue becoming loose, an axe was used to strike the hour, and the bell cracked. It was recast in 1825. At this time also, a meeting of the church was called, a vestry elected,

and enough subscriptions obtained to have the edifice put in order; and it seemed as though its tribulations were over. But, at the beginning of the late war, it was set on fire by the Confederates, and burned to the ground; but still the old walls held firmly together, as though in defiance of anything that man could do to them. To test its strength still more, excavations were made under every corner of the building for the purpose of finding the corner stone, and thereby getting any valuables that might be secreted therein. Whether the efforts of these vandals were successful or not the writer does not know. The oldest known grave in this church-yard is 1701. The church can be visited at any hour of the day. If it is not open, the key can be obtained from the sexton, who lives but a few doors away.

The finest building in the town is the Masonic Temple, on Queen street near King. It is a three story brick structure, built in 1889, at a cost of about \$13,000. The first floor is a store, the second story is divided into offices and the third floor is used by the various Masonic Bodies for Lodge purposes.

On King street, a few doors from Queen, is the Post Office. The Court House and Jail, remodelled in 1890, are also on this street. The old Records, which are still in a good state of preservation, can be seen by visitors, upon application at the clerk's office, in the second story of the building.

There are both white and colored Baptist and Methodist churches in the town, also a white Presbyterian and church of the Disciples. There are two Banks, the Bank of Hampton, of which H. C. Whiting, Esq., is president, and a private bank controlled by the Mess. Schmelz Brothers. Both institutions do a thriving business. There is a first class Hotel on King street, as well as numerous private boarding houses in the town and vicinity.

ty. Oystering and fishing are the chief occupations of the people. Thousands of barrels of the luscious bivalves are shipped north every year, by the several firms engaged in the business. Crab canning is another important industry, and affords employment to several hundred hands. An iron foundry has been running successfully for several years, its products finding a ready market.

As we drive through the town we see many things that still remind us of the days "befo' de wa'." The tumble-down shanties on some of the back streets, with the sable, happy-looking occupants sitting on the steps, contentedly smoking their pipes, or gossiping with their neighbors; the children, with as little clothing on as the law permits, playing around; while the never-to-be-got-along-without "dorg" is a necessary adjunct to put a finishing touch to the sketch; and the general rule is—the poorer the family, the greater the number of dogs.

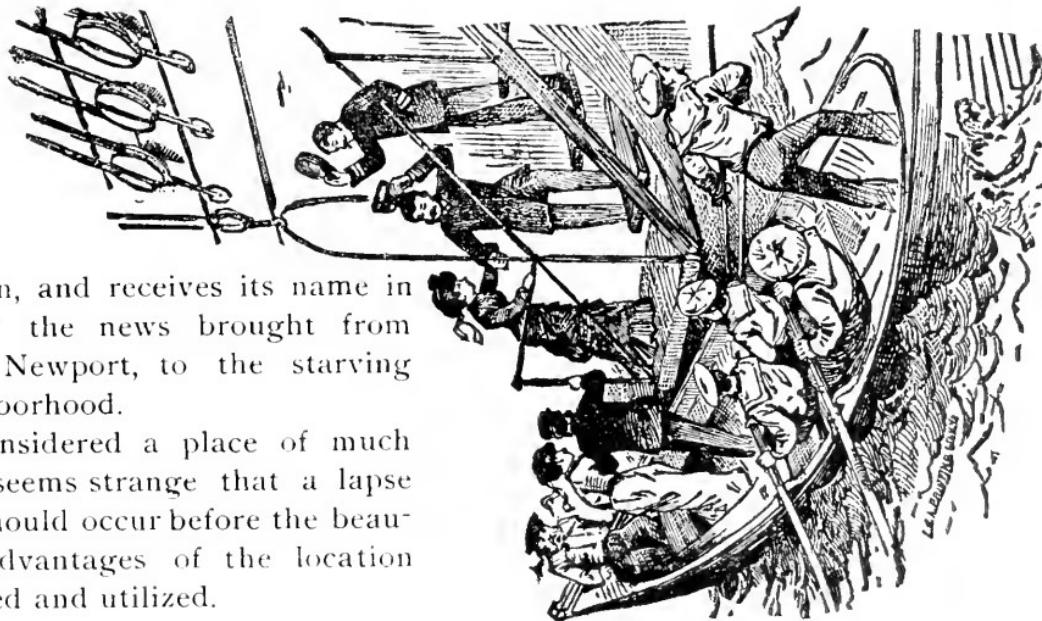
Having visited the different places of interest in the immediate vicinity, we will turn our horses' heads towards the Point, and leave the trip to surrounding places of interest for another day and chapter.

# Newport News.

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To reach this thriving city, the future metropolis of the South, we take the cars at Old Point Comfort, and a ride of fifteen minutes on the C. & O. brings us to the end of our journey. The city is situated on a point of land at the mouth of the James River, overlooking Hampton Roads, about seven miles from Hampton, and receives its name in commemoration of the news brought from England by Capt. Newport, to the starving colony in the neighborhood.

It was never considered a place of much importance, and it seems strange that a lapse of so many years should occur before the beauty and natural advantages of the location should be discovered and utilized.



The Chesapeake & Ohio railway company in extending its route, decided upon Newport News as a shipping point for coal, grain, etc., it being considerably nearer the ocean than New York, and with a water frontage unexcelled by any other place in the country. On Sunday, October 16th, 1881, at 2 p. m., Major J. J. Gorden, brother of Mr. T. H. Gorden, one of the leading merchants in the city, "drove home" the "silver spike" which indicated the completion of the road from the Ohio to the Chesapeake.

The land embraced by the city is owned by the Old Dominion Land Company, and about one thousand acres have been regularly laid out in streets 60 feet wide, crossed by a number of avenues 80 feet in width.

Many handsome brick and frame stores and residences have been built and hundreds more are being constructed, where a few years ago there was only a single house.

There are several fine hotels, the principal one being Hotel Warwick, which has accommodations for three hundred guests, also two Banks and churches of almost every denomination. But the beauty and value of the city lies in its extensive water front. This is evident from the fact that, before a house had been erected, an immense covered wharf, 700 feet 6 inches long and 132 ft. wide was built. Two large coal piers—one 850 feet long and 54 feet wide, with an approach of 186 feet—the other 400 feet long and 54 feet wide, with an approach of 125 feet—have also been erected. One has two tracks, the other three, being so constructed as to move the cars by gravity. They are 30 ft. high, and vessels are loaded by twelve chutes from the cars.

The wharf of the Old Dominion Steamship Company is 850 feet long and 162 feet wide; two stories high, and connected with a ten-story grain-elevator, 385x90 ft. having a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels. The largest vessels can approach these wharves, at any time,

there being a depth of 28 feet of water at low tide, and it is an interesting and exciting scene to witness the loading of them with coal, grain, &c.

There is a regular line of steamers between Newport News and Brazil and other foreign ports.

There has been recently constructed at a cost of over a million dollars, a large dry dock and ship building establishment (embracing about 60 acres, five of which are covered by the various buildings) which, when in thorough working order, will furnish employment to about five thousand mechanics. Already a number of vessels have been repaired, and one large steam tug launched, while several others are in course of construction. The dry dock is said to be the largest and finest in the world, being 600 feet long.

There are a number of smaller industries, such as an iron foundry, broom factory, saw mill, etc., with several others in contemplation. A company has been organized, which will furnish water for the city as well as for Hampton and Old Point, the supply being obtained from the various streams between the city and Williamsburg. An electric railway will also connect the city with Hampton and Old Point.

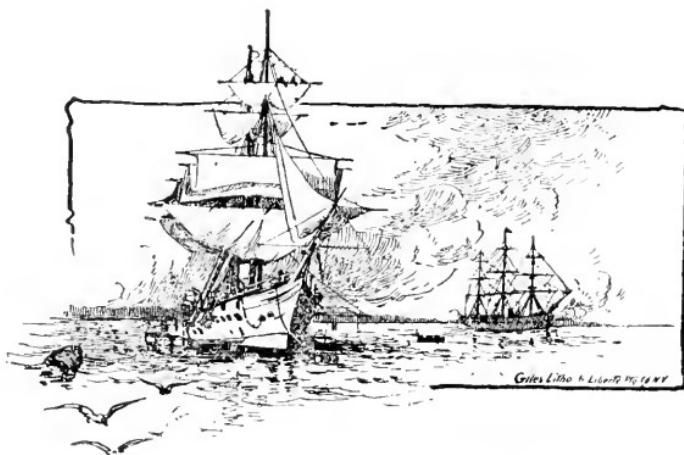
All the available land in the immediate vicinity has been bought up, and is held by various companies ; several sales have been held, at which good prices were realized ; lots are being daily sold at private sale, many of the purchasers contemplating the erection of buildings thereon at once. Homes are in great demand, and property is increasing in value every day.

The city has a live weekly paper, the *Commercial*, established in 1884, Mr. John Viney editor and Proprietor, and is republican in politics.

## Fort Wool or Rip-Raps.

Directly opposite, and but 1,000 yards distant from the Hygeia, stands this unfinished fort, which was designed, with Fort Monroe, to guard the entrance channel of Hampton Roads. It derived its name from the sound caused by the unremitting ripple of the shoal water upon the rocks and bar. It is formed upon an artificial island made by casting in rocks in the depth of twenty feet of water, until, by gradual accumulation, it emerged above the tides.

It can be reached in a very short time in a sail boat, and the visit will be a very interesting one.



# Norfolk.

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Norfolk is situated in Norfolk County, on the north side of Elizabeth river, 226 miles from the base of the Blue Ridge mountains, and 36 miles from the point at which the boundary line of Virginia and North Carolina intersects the Atlantic coast. It is distant (by water) from Boston, about 620 miles; from New York, 300 miles; from Philadelphia, 270 miles; from Washington, 185 miles; from Baltimore, 178 miles; from New Orleans 1,326 miles; from Richmond, 102 miles; from Old Point Comfort, 16 miles.

Norfolk is a Saxon word, compounded from *North* and *folk*; literally meaning *North people*. The name was given by one of the earliest settlers, Col. Thorogood, in honor of his native county in England.

On June 8th, 1680, an Act of Assembly was passed, directing the purchase of fifty acres of land for the town of Norfolk. The land was purchased from Nicholas Wise for the sum of "ten thousand pounds of good merchantable tobacco and caske."

In October, 1705, in the fourth year of the reign of Queen Anne, Norfolk was established by law as a town. On the 15th day of September, 1736, it was formed into a Borough, by royal charter from George II. Samuel Boush, a popular landholder, was made Mayor, until a vacancy should occur either by his death or resignation.

In 1775, the British fleet under Lord Dunmore, rendezvoused in the harbor.

On the 1st day of January, 1776, the town was bombarded and set on fire by the British, and fully nine-tenths of it was destroyed.

During the winter of 1779—80, the harbor was frozen across, and persons passed between Norfolk and Portsmouth on ice for the first time in their lives.

On the 13th of February, 1845, by special Act of Assembly, Norfolk became a city.

In 1855, Norfolk was visited by that terrible disease yellow-fever, which was brought, in the month of June, by the ocean steamer Benjamin Franklin. The pestilence spread with alarming rapidity until the number of deaths daily reached as high as eighty. In one week four hundred of the citizens of Norfolk died. Out of an average population of 6,000 about 2,000 died, in the short space of 90 days.

January 25th, 1857, was the coldest day ever experienced in this section. Passengers from New York by steamer Roanoke, came from Old Point Comfort on the ice, the lady passengers being drawn upon a sleigh.

April 2nd, 1861, the Confederate flag was flung to the breeze from the house top of a private citizen.

The first battle in Virginia, occurred at Sewell's Point, (about 5 miles south of Old Point Comfort,) on the 19th of May, 1861.

On the 10th of May, 1862, Norfolk was evacuated by the Confederates, and General Wool took possession of the city. He afterward issued an order appointing Brigadier General Viele Military Governor of the city.

Soon after the declaration of peace, the former residents of Norfolk who had survived the four years' conflict, returned to their native city, and once more betook themselves to the routine of every-day life.

Since 1865, the city has been steadily growing, until now the population numbers 30,000 and her manufactures and industries have increased to a gratifying extent.

The water front of Norfolk is one of the finest in the country, vessels of the largest capacity being enabled to load and unload at the wharves.

The city contains many fine residences and public buildings, Banks, Hotels, Churches, etc. The principal place of interest to visitors is the Old St. Paul's Church, corner Church and Cove streets. This is the only building left standing from the fire of 1776. It is cruciform and built of glazed brick brought over from England. The lot on which it stands was given to the people of the borough by Samuel Boush, (the first Mayor) in 1733, to be used as a burying ground. The building was erected in 1739. On the south corner next to Church street, can still be seen imbeded in the bricks, a small cannon ball which was fired from one of the British ships in 1776. The walls are covered with a luxuriance of ivy, which adds to the quaintness and beauty of the venerable structure. The grave yard, which was used as early as 1700, contains many interesting monuments.

The Hotel accommodations of Norfolk cannot be surpassed by any city of its size in the country. The Atlantic, R. S. Dodson, Proprietor, has a national reputation.

Almost every variety of manufactures and trades are carried on. Norfolk is one of the principal ports in the country for the shipment of cotton; it is also the peanut market for the world, upwards of a million and a half bushels being raised annually in the State alone.

By rail, the distance between New York and Norfolk can be covered in twelve hours. Boston, by water, takes about forty-eight hours; to Providence thirty-six hours.

To Baltimore, Bay Line, about twelve hours.

To Philadelphia, Clyde Line, about twenty four hours; by rail ten hours.

# Portsmouth.

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Portsmouth is on the left bank of the Elizabeth river directly opposite Norfolk. Ferry-boats ply between the two cities every few minutes.

The town was established in February, 1752, upon the land of Wm. Crawford, and, with Norfolk, has many times felt the heavy hand of adversity.

In 1779, on the 11th day of May, the British, under Sir George Collier, took possession of the town, destroying much naval and military stores.

In October, 1780, Brig. General Leslie, with about 3,000 troops, landed at Portsmouth, and took possession of vessels and other property.

When Arnold invaded Virginia in 1781, Portsmouth was the traitor's headquarters for a time.

Cornwallis was at Portsmouth just previous to taking his post at Yorktown.

The greatest place of attraction to visitors is the

## U. S. Navy Yard,

which is situated at the southern extremity of the city, on the part known as Gosport. It fronts on Lincoln street, south side, and extends from the water front on the east to the

east side of Third street, running west, along the south side of the county road, thence south to the river again, forming a plateau.

One of the principal points of interest in the yard is the Dry Dock, built of stone, the construction of which was commenced January 1st., 1828. An attempt was made to blow it up by the Federals when they evacuated the place, April 20th, 1861. It was also damaged by the Confederates, when they evacuated the vicinity, May 10th, 1862.

The engine used for pumping the water out of the dock after a ship has been floated in, is situated in the machine shop, and is a powerful and elegantly constructed piece of machinery. It was destroyed by the Confederates during the war and rebuilt in 1867.

On the water front we find the U. S. Receiving ship on which the marines and sailors are retained awaiting drafts for vessels in active service.

Besides this, there are always one or more ships in, either being repaired or awaiting orders, so that this is a most interesting place to visit ; and a day can be employed very pleasantly and profitably in inspecting the different departments.

The Yard was held by the Federals until Saturday, April 20th, 1861, ten days after the commencement of hostilities, and was under the command of Commodore Macauley. On the night in question, the guns were spiked, buildings and several ships were fired, and all the machinery that could be broken, was rendered useless. The next morning, at daylight, the troops left for Fort Monroe, and the place was taken possession of by the Confederates, who held the same till May 10th, 1862, (in that time remodelling the old Merrimac—which had been burnt to the water's edge by the Federals when they evacuated the place—into the formidable iron monster the Virginia.) Learning that the Federal troops

were organizing an attack upon Norfolk, the Confederates evacuated the place, after spiking the guns, and damaging all the property possible—as their predecessors had done. The Federals took possession of the place, and held the same throughout the war.

The population of Portsmouth is about 12,000. The city has a quaint, old time appearance, which is very interesting to those accustomed to the bustle of our Northern cities.

A short distance below the city is the Naval Hospital, a large, attractive building, built of brick, and stuccoed.

In the vicinity of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and within a few minutes ride are the famous summer resorts.

### Ocean View,

distant but 8 miles, and within view of the rip-raps and the capes :—and

### Virginia Beach,

but an hour's easy ride from Norfolk.

Trains leave every hour during the summer season.

[For instruction in reaching Norfolk and Portsmouth, see "Miscellaneous Information"—in back of book.]

# Williamsburg.

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The city of Williamsburg is 47 miles from Richmond, 12 from Yorktown, 45 from Norfolk, 7 from Jamestown, and 37 from Old Point Comfort.

It is the oldest incorporated town in the State. The immediate vicinity was formerly known as the "Middle Plantations," and the town was first settled in 1632.

Under the administration of Governor Nicholson, the seat of government was moved from Jamestown here. His design was to lay the streets out in the form of a W and M in honor of William and Mary, but from its inconvenience, the plan was never adopted.

Until 1779, when the seat of government was removed to Richmond, Williamsburg was the centre of fashion, wealth and learning of the "Old Dominion"—the influence of which has left its impress upon the place, manners and characteristics of the present inhabitants.

In colonial times it was the heart of the rebellion. Here it was that the walls of the Old Capitol re-echoed to the thunder of Patrick Henry's denunciation of the Stamp Act.

At the old Raleigh Tavern on Gloucester Street, was discussed many important measures, by the leading spirits in the Revolution.

Here, in August, 1736, the *Gazette*, the first newspaper in Virginia, was started. In this paper the Declaration of Independence was first printed.

In June, 1775, the last House of Burgesses called together by royal authority, met in the council chamber of the Old Capitol.

Among the many objects of interest, none is more worthy of a first place than the venerable and ancient

### College of William and Mary,

which is the oldest college in the country with the exception of Harvard. It was founded in 1692, by King William and Queen Mary, and endowed by them with 20,000 acres of land, with duties on furs and skins, and a penny a pound on all tobacco transported from Virginia and Maryland to other plantations.

The corporation had no other name but "The College" until the fourth year after reign of William and Mary (1693). It had endowments and was begun as early as 1660-61.

The College building was planned by Sir Christopher Wren, and was designed to be an entire square. The first commencement exercises were held in 1700, at which there were some Indians present. The first president was Dr. James Blair, who held the position over half a century.

The meetings of the General Assembly were held in the College from 1700 to 1705 when it was destroyed by fire, together with the library and apparatus. The second building was commenced in the time of Governor Spotswood, but was not finished till 1723, owing to the scarcity of workmen and want of means.

In 1781, the College buildings were occupied alternately by the British, French, and American troops. The buildings were injured and the President's house destroyed by fire,

while occupied by the latter. It was subsequently rebuilt by Louis the XVI out of his private purse.

In 1788, George Washington was made Chancellor of the College.

February 8th, 1859, the College building was again destroyed by fire, (accidentally) and most of its interesting antiquities destroyed. In the library were many valuable and ancient volumes, the gifts of kings, emperors, and arch-bishops; also the cabinet of apparatus, many of the instruments being over a century old.

## ABOUT GLOVES.

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When buying Gloves remember that there is such a thing as a price that is TOO CHEAP. It is better to pay a fair price and get good gloves like Hutchinsoned skins, in the best manner, and able made. If your dealer does not turer for the book "**About Gloves.**"

INSON'S. They are made from select  
WARRANTED to be the most **Service**  
keep them, send stamp to the manufac-  
It will interest you.



The building was rebuilt at once, and occupied the early part of the year following.

At the breaking out of the Civil War, the College was closed, and the buildings were used by the military as barracks and hospital until the evacuation of the city in May, 1862. After this, all the houses on the College grounds were either burned or very badly injured. The vaults in the chapel (where lay the remains of Lord Botetourt, Peyton Randolph, John Randolph, Bishop Madison, Chancellor Nelson, and other celebrities) were broken open, and rifled of everything of value that could be found.

Soon after the close of the war, the main building was restored, and in July, 1869, the school was again opened for the admission of students.

The buildings are of brick, and accommodations are sufficient for about one hundred pupils.

Here many of our most illustrious countrymen prosecuted their studies and here also the Indian was taught the "white man's way." From 1700 to 1776, from eight to ten were instructed annually. But we find that efforts in that direction were not very encouraging, as a writer at that time states that on returning to their homes "they generally followed their own savage customs and heathenish rites." He also says "it is a great pity that more care is not taken of them after they are dismissed from the school, as they have admirable capacities when their humors and tempers are perfectly understood." How strange that after the lapse of nearly two centuries, the force of this statement is just beginning to strike the public mind. The Indian department of the college was abandoned during the Revolution, owing to the loss of the manor of Braxford.

Here is also located Christ Church in Bruton Parish, first built in 1678, rebuilt and

enlarged 1744. It is now the oldest church in Virginia, except St. John's Church, Hampton, that is still used as house of worship, and is in perfect repair. The bell in this old church was presented by Queen Anne. In it is also the font in which Pocahontas was baptized. It has three Communion Services of historic interest, namely—(1), the Jamestown service; (2), the service presented by George III; (3), the one presented by Queen Anne. In the church-yard are numberless monuments and slabs, upon which can be seen rare and peculiar epitaphs.

The site of the old colonial palace is now occupied by the Matty School ; the building being built mainly of the bricks dug out of the foundation of the old palace.

The site of the old Capitol was occupied until recently by the ruins of a Female College that was in operation up to 1861.

The house occupied by Gen. Washington in 1781 as his headquarters and also by Lafayette, and afterward by Chancellor Wythe as a residence, is still to be seen.

In the beautiful square fronting the College stands the

### **Statue of Lord Botetourt,**

one of the colonial Governors. It was somewhat mutilated during the Revolutionary war. He appears in the court dress of that day, with a short sword at his side. The statue was erected in 1774 and removed from the Old Capitol to its present site in 1797.

Near the center of the city stands the

### **Old "Powder Horn,"**

which is a brick octagon. It was built by Governor Spotswood in 1716. Lord Dunmore removed the powder belonging to the colony from this building to the Magdalen man of-

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war, which act aroused the indignation of the people to such an extent that they flew to arms, and he was compelled to pay the full value of the powder, amounting to £ 330 to Patrick Henry, upon which the troops were withdrawn.

### The Eastern Lunatic Asylum,

a State institution, is also located here. It is the oldest institution of the kind in America ; founded in 1773. It now treats nearly 500 patients and the per cent. of deaths is smaller than in any like institution in America or Canada.

The city of Williamsburg contains fifteen hundred inhabitants, who are noted for their hospitality. Few places in the State have a more salubrious climate, the winters being especially delightful, the cold being moderated by the large bodies of salt water in the vicinity, while, for the same reasons, the heat of the summer is neutralized.

Hotel accommodations are ample, and charges very moderate.

Within one mile of the city's limits, on the Yorktown road, stands Fort Magruder, where one of the most stubborn battles of the war was fought—the furious onslaughts of M' Clellan's host being resisted by the Confederates for two days, during which time his artillery kept up a continuous fire—in fact, the battle was described as "a deluge of shot and shell." The official reports stated that 25,000 men were put "hors de combat." The fight was continued through the streets of Williamsburg, where prodigies of valor on both sides were witnessed by the inhabitants.

Yorktown, where Lord Cornwallis with his army and English fleet succumbed to our victorious arms, is but twelve miles distant.

But seven miles from Williamsburg is

## Jamestown,

the site of the first settlement in Virginia. It is about fifty miles from the mouth of the James river, and was settled May 13, 1607.

But little remains to be seen, with the exception of the ruins of the church tower, covered with ivy, and some old tombstones. The tower is gradually crumbling, and the slabs are broken or cracked. The river is encroaching year by year, the ground originally occupied by the huts being already submerged.

It is not known exactly at what time the old church was built, but it was between the years 1615 and 1620.

When Lord Delaware arrived at Jamestown in 1610, he found a church 60x24 which was the first permanent edifice erected for religious purposes by Englishmen in North America.

The original settlement was completely destroyed by fire in the spring of 1608.

The place is ripe with historical associations.

Here was the scene of Captain Smith's trials and triumphs.

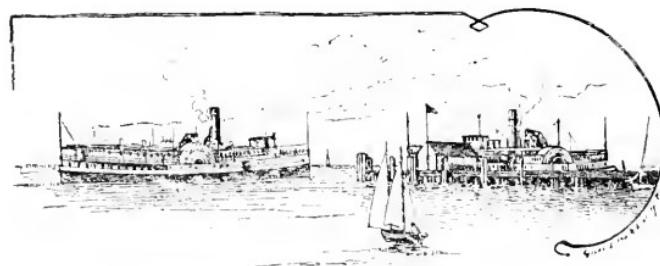
Here Pocohontas passed her childhood, showing her affection for the white settlers by many acts of kindness.

Here, about the last of August, 1619, the first cargo of twenty slaves was landed, from a Dutch man-of-war, much against the protest of the colonists.

Here also the cunning and treachery of the red man was exemplified in the massacre of three hundred and forty-seven of the settlers by the Indians under Opechancanough, Powhatan's successor, on March 22, 1622; and here also, the same chief, a few years later, met his death, while a prisoner, at the hands of his guard.

The scene of Capt. John Smith's rescue was a few miles below Shelly on York River, at or near what is still known as "Powhatan's chimney," which was attached to the house occupied by the Chief of that name, built for him by the English.

But, it is an impossibility to give in a work of this character all the interesting historical facts connected with this locality.



# Perfection of Railway Travel.

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The inauguration, by the Baltimore and Ohio, Philadelphia and Reading and Jersey Central Railways of the famous "*Royal Blue Line*" between New York and Washington via Philadelphia and Baltimore, was an event of the greatest importance to travellers, and it is very gratifying to chronicle the great success and popularity it has obtained. It deserves it *fully* for it is emphatically the best line ever run between the two cities. We say the *best* from personal experience, for we have travelled over it and its competing lines, and when we say that over the "B. & O." route the highest realization and perfection of railway travel is attained, we are but giving it just praise. Its trains are the safest, the finest and fastest in America and are run "on time." A vestibuled limited express, equipped so completely and luxuriously as to leave nothing to be desired, is run between New York and Washington in each direction in exactly five hours, which is not only the fastest time ever made between the two cities but it is the fastest train in America, and the splended road bed of the route permits the speed with perfect safety. One can realize what a fast train this is when it is considered that the distance from Jersey City to Washington is almost exactly the same as from Boston to New York, and whereas six hours is the fastest time ever made between the latter cities, the Royal Blue Line's train from Jersey City to Washington performs the journey in four hours and forty-eight minutes. Notwithstanding the superior equipment and train service of this line, no extra fares are charged on any of its trains. Palatial day coaches accompany all its trains, open to the public at the regular fare, and only the usual charges are made for accommodations in sleeping and parlor cars.

There are six "Royal Blue Line" trains each way, daily, between New York and Washington. All of them are composed exclusively of vestibuled cars, protected by Pullman's anti-telescoping device, heated by steam and lighted by the Pintsch gas system. Trains of the "Royal Blue Line" connect at Washington and Baltimore for steamers for Old Point Comfort. At Washington connection is made via steamer from 6th Street wharf, steamer "Jane Moseley," every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, at 5 p. m. From 7th Street wharf, steamer "Geo. Leary," every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p. m. Arrive at Old Point Comfort next morning at 7 o'clock, via either route. Returning, steamers leave Old Point Comfort daily, except Sunday, at 4 p. m., arriving at Washington 7 o'clock next morning. Fare \$2, round trip \$3. From Baltimore via Bay Lime Steamers daily, except Sunday. Leave Union Dock 6.30 p. m., Canton Wharf 7 p. m.; arrive Old Point Comfort next morning 7 o'clock. Elegant supper and breakfast served on boat. Returning, steamers leave Old Point Comfort for Baltimore 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Fare one way \$3. Round trip \$5.

# Miscellaneous Information.

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LURAY CAVE.—This celebrated place can be reached direct from Old Point Comfort. Take C. & O. Ry. to Waynesboro. Thence via Shenandoah Valley R. R.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, West, Va., and other popular Virginian Resorts, on the C. & O. Railway, can be reached in a few hours from Old Point Comfort. Through Palace and Sleeping cars daily.

RICHMOND, WILLIAMSBURG, PETERSBURG, AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE POINTS : Two through trains daily via C. & O. Railway.

BIG BETHEL,—This interesting place, where one of the first battles of the late war was fought, is but twelve miles from Old Point Comfort, in the lower part of York County.

## TO REACH NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH :—

Steamers for Norfolk and Portsmouth leave Old Point Comfort daily as follows: Washington steamer 7 a. m. The Bay Line Steamer at 7 a. m., the steamer Luray at 9 a. m., Cape Charles steamer at 9.45 a. m., and steamer Northampton at 3 p. m. Visitors to the Navy Yard should land at Portsmouth. Returning, excursionists can take the Luray at 2 p. m., the Washington steamer at 4 p. m., the Bay Line steamer at 6.15 p. m., the Cape Charles steamer at 6.20 p. m. The distance from Norfolk to Old Point Comfort is 16 miles, or one hour by steamer.

## POQUOSIN, MATHEWS, SEVERN & WARE RIVER.

The steamer Northampton leaves Old Point Comfort on Monday, Wednesday and

Friday at 8 a. m. for Ware and Poquosin Rivers, returning at 3 p. m. On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a. m. for Mathews and Severn River, returning at 3 p. m.

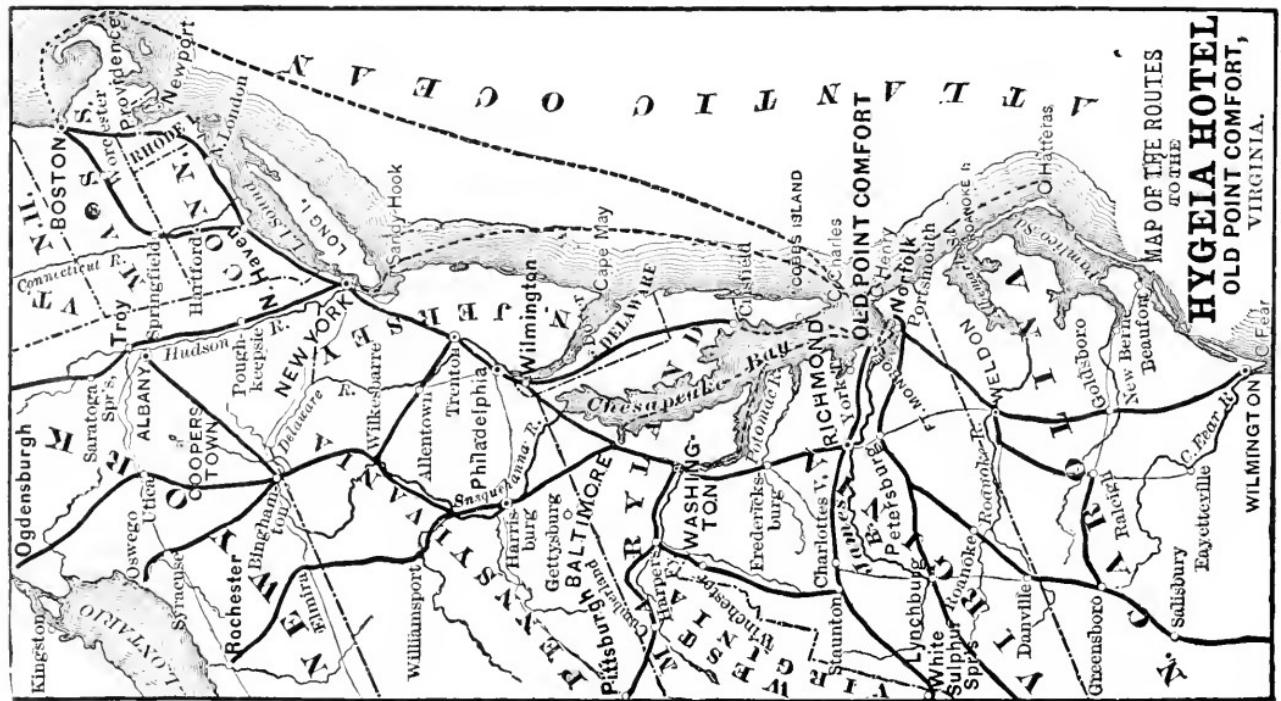
NEWPORT NEWS AND SMITHFIELD. The Luray leaves Hampton every evening (except Sunday) at 4 o'clock, returning the following morning at 8 o'clock.

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### FARES.

Carriages, <i>per Hour</i> . . . . .	.....	.....	\$1.00 to \$1 50
Sail Boats, <i>per Hour</i> . . . . .	.....	.....	1.00 to 1 50
To Mathews, Poquosin, Severn and Ware River and return . . . . .	.....	.....	1 00
To Norfolk and Portsmouth, <i>each way</i> . . . . .	.....	.....	.50
" " " <i>round trip ticket</i> . . . . .	.....	.....	.75
To Richmond by boat, \$1.00, by rail . . . . .	.....	.....	2 45
To Williamsburg, " " . . . . .	.....	.....	1 05

For information regarding arrival and departure of trains and boats, inquire in Hotel office, as the schedule varies at different seasons of the year.



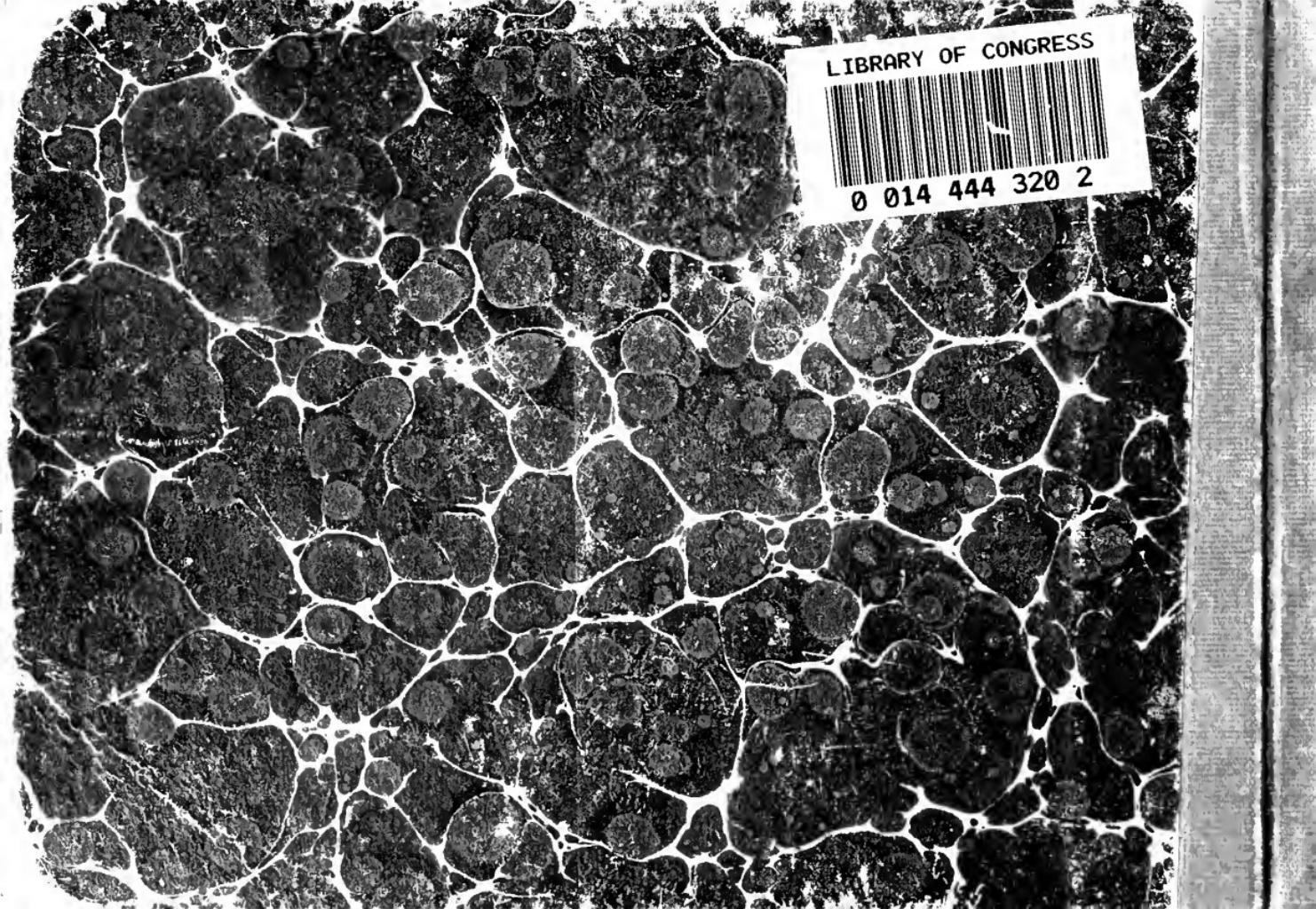












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